Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Bush on Nuclear Weapons Reduction Reported

FL2809120091 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Reports from Washington indicate that President George Bush has announced the elimination of all tactical land nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of short-range nuclear missiles launched in submarines and ships but said will maintain conventional military capabilities.

In a televised address to the nation from the White House Oval Office, last night Bush urged the Soviet Union to implement similar cuts and begin joint negotiations on reduction of other types of weapons. Following this line, he proposed Moscow to eliminate all ballistic missiles equipped with multiple nuclear warheads. The USSR has more of these missiles than Washington. However, he did not mention the numerous nuclear warheads at sea. The United States surpasses Moscow on this.

The proposal contemplates the reduction and eventual elimination of all land ballistic missiles with multiple warheads but does not include the ballistic weapons launched at sea in which Washington also has superiority.

The five-point package also includes the pullback of the MX missiles on rails system. The financing of this $225 million project was rejected by the U.S. Senate yesterday.

While Bush favored the unilateral elimination of tactical nuclear weapons from Europe and South Korea and the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons launched in ships and submarines, he asserted that the air nuclear weapons may remain in the Old Continent.

Bush said last night that he had previously talked with his French, British, and Soviet counterparts and with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and informed them of his proposal.

In the meantime, government sources gave their assurances that the U.S. President continues with the idea of developing the Star Wars project worth millions of dollars and the B2 superbomber.

After the President's announcement, George Michael, leader of the Democrat majority in Congress, welcomed the fact that nuclear weapons will no longer pose a threat to humankind but regretted the fact that military spending was not reduced so that the funds could be used to solve domestic social problems.

Whereabouts of Haiti's Aristide Said Unknown

FL3009130491 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] We have reports that this morning a group of soldiers in Port-au-Prince arrested the director of the state radio station after he had reported that a coup d'etat could be in progress. There were gun shots this morning at dawn in front of the residence of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS has also reported that there are few details on a series of disturbances that occurred during the night; including a mutiny at a military barracks located east of Port-au-Prince and an incident at a police station in the central part of the capital.

This morning shots were heard in front of the home of Aristide in La Plaines, an area northeast of the capital, according to reports from Haitian National Television.

The whereabouts of President Aristide, a long-standing adversary of the military, who was elected at the first of this year in the first free presidential elections ever held in Haiti, is unknown. A little after midnight the director of Radio National [name indistinct] broadcast that some government sources had reported the possible beginning of a coup. [Name indistinct] has been an associate of Aristide for some time. Minutes after the transmission was concluded six soldiers interrupted the Radio National broadcast, apprehending [name indistinct], and took him away, according to sources who refused to be identified for fear of repraisal.

More on Haiti Rebellion

FL3009132891 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1304 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] A group of soldiers have arrested the director of the state radio station after he reported that a coup d'etat could be in progress due to gun shots heard in front of the home of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Few details are available concerning a series of distrubances that occurred during the night; including a mutiny at a military barracks east of Port-au-Prince and another incident at a police station.

The U.S. new agency ASSOCIATED PRESS, in reference to the possible Haitian coup attempt, has reported that a source close to the military has said that the rebellion started when a motorized division thought that they were going to be replaced. The source, which insisted on remaining anonymous, said that the contingent had sent President Aristide several warnings against making the substitution.

Havana Reports New U.S. Limits on Cash Flow

PA2909145591 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] The U.S. Treasury Department on 27 September established new limits on the amount of dollars that residents may send to Cuba to enable their relatives on the island to travel to the United States.

Richard Newcomb, the director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, said the measures will further limit financial and commercial transactions between the

United States and Cuba. He added that the transfer of funds will only be possible after a U.S. visa to travel to the United States has been issued.

Reports on Withdrawal of Soviet Aid Denied

PA2909043391 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 28 Sep (AFP)—Ramon Castro, brother of Cuban President Fidel Castro denied today in Porto Alegre (southern Brazil) that the Soviet Union had withdrawn monetary aid destined for Cuba, and added that he does not believe this would happen.

In the capital city of Rio Grande Do Sul, where he is visiting several ranches on invitation by the Zebu Cattlemen Association, Ramon Castro pointed out that "reports related to the USSR's withdrawal of aid to Cuba are untrue."

Ramon Castro also does not agree with the withdrawal of Soviet military troops from Cuba, because then, the United States would have to withdraw the military base they have in Guantanamo from Cuban territory.

According to Fidel's brother, who manages a 50,000 acre state agricultural organization, the biggest obstacle to Cuban development is the economic blockade which the United States is imposing, and which prevents several countries from doing business with Cuba.

Mr. Castro stresses that "Cuba is blocked from selling nickel to Japan because the United States does not allow it, and there are other examples such as this."

He adds that Cuba wishes "to maintain good commercial relations with the whole world."

Mr. Castro concluded by saying that Cuba continues to exchange Soviet oil for sugar, citrus products, and nickel.

Colombian Minister on U.S.-Cuban Relations

FL2709193791 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Jaramillo has stated that the promotion of rapprochement between the United States and Cuba would be important for countries on the American Continent. In his speech before the UN General Assembly, the Colombian foreign minister referred to world changes which have taken place lately and said this is an appropriate time to resolve one of the latent problems between two states in the region.

The Colombian diplomat dedicated three paragraphs of his speech to relations between the United States and Cuba. He stated that it is the region's duty to promote rapprochement between Washington and Havana. Jaramillo noted the great differences which separate the United States and Cuba but stated that the new atmosphere of peace and cooperation which exist today internationally could also be the basis for open and honest talks on pending problems between the two nations.

Brazilians Request Suspension of U.S. Blockade

FL2809131391 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] A group of 72 deputies and leaders of 150 labor unions and Brazilian organizations, which represent more than 10 million people, requested the United Nations to oppose the U.S. blockade against Cuba. Representing one of Brazil's largest public opinion movements, the group asked UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for the UN General Assembly to discuss the suspension of the economic, trade, and financial embargo against our country. The message characterizes the U.S. position as anachronistic and noted that it increases social tension and imposes unjustified sacrifices on the Cuban people.

Furthermore, Rodrigo Gutierrez, Costa Rican deputy and former presidential candidate, stated that Washington should suspend its blockade against Cuba and open its markets for trade with our country.

Commentary Cites U.S. 'Interference' in Argentina

PA2909205091 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 91

["Our America" commentary by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Approximately one year ago, after meeting in Washington with his North American colleague George Bush, President Carlos Menem said Argentina was again a trustworthy partner of the United States. That was supposedly the impression the Argentine head of state had after his friendly conversations with Bush. The insinuations of mistrust, verbal friction, and direct interference by the U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires have not exactly been a demonstration of trust toward a government that has done everything it could since assuming power to align itself with northern policy.

Terence Todman, U.S. ambassador to Argentina, in January 1991 and with unjustifiable clumsiness, given his extensive diplomatic background, accused Argentine officials of corruption. He said that they had asked for substantial payments to issue the documents needed to import machinery from the United States.

President Menem, who was extremely vulnerable because of a rumor in political circles about a scandal involving his family, asked the ambassador to explain. The diplomat emerged from the incident badly scorched after being summoned by Economy Minister Erman Gonzalez [name and title as heard], who Todman told he did not have the names of the alleged influence peddlers. Despite the outrage caused by the obvious lack of ethics on the part of the foreign ambassador, the waters

receded. More so after the president stated that relations between Argentina and the United States would continue as usual.

The outlook for those relations is again becoming turbulent. This time the issue is the problem posed by pharmaceutical patents, a bothersome matter that has Argentine manufacturers and officials frowning. The U.S. Government launched an offensive in 1990 directed at pressuring Argentina to modify a law that protects local manufacturing processes and to issue a law recognizing the pharmaceutical inventions of foreign laboratories: a transaction that could be worth $1 billion a year.

No wonder Pablo Chayu, president of the Industrial Center of Argentine Pharmaceutical Laboratories, said that foreign competitors seek to monopolize the production and import of medicines. Many may ask what the U.S. ambassador in Argentina has do with this. In addition to the pressure exerted by Vice President Dan Quayle and Trade Representative Carla Hills when each visited the country, Terence Todman publicly criticized the Argentine pharmaceutical law, calling it outdated. The ambassador added that the law had to be changed, as that would contribute to the Argentine economy and benefit the country's people. Although he did not list the alleged benefits, he did create a storm of criticism for his open interference in Argentine law. The outrage was such that several opposition deputies presented a draft resolution at the congress declaring the ambassador persona non grata. Socialist Deputy Simon Lazara asked the Executive Branch to clarify if Todman has made the passage of such a law a condition for U.S. investment in Argentina.

No matter how these events unfold, it is undoubtedly true that friendship and interference go hand-in-hand.

Commentary on Power in Current Government System

PA2709192091 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] An important link in the Cuban Government system is based on the people's government, a mechanism that includeds areas, municipalities, provinces, and the National Assembly or Parliament. As with any human creation, mistakes, deficiencies, and insufficiencies have been made in the 14 years since the people's government experience was implemented.

However, there have also been numerous successes and achievements which have received the support of the voters. An overwhelming majority of them regularly participate in the periodic electoral processes. The voters permanently control the actions of their representatives and delegates, may revoke their mandates, and may even propose changes to the structure and duties of the people's government.

A considerable number of Cuban citizens who participated in the discussion to call the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] urged that the people's government be updated to consider current times and adjusted it to better suit the people's needs.

Some of the ideas that were discussed pertained to the need to grant greater authority to local government bodies and their representatives, because municipal and provincial assemblies cannot give immediate solutions to problems that pertain to ministries or national enterprises.

In this sense, there is a clear need to give more decision-making power to grass root delegates or area representatives who constitute the municipal assembly. They face objective and subjective limitations in the exercise of their duties.

The Cuban people's government is also affected by contradictions such as the existence of National Assembly delegates elected in the municipalities where they were born, rather than where they reside. In practice, they are not closely in touch with the problems of the territories they represent.

The Fourth PCC congress, which will begin on 10 October, will discuss recommendations that the Parliament adopt operational changes in keeping with the voters' needs and opinions. Many of these ideas will be discussed.

Haiti

'Possible' Coup Reported in Port-au-Prince

FL3009114891 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] We have early reports of another possible coup in Haiti this morning. Predawn shots were heard in the capital, Port-au- Prince. Some say it involves a mutiny at one of the Army barracks. The head of the national radio has been either arrested or kidnapped. The BBC says shots were fired in the neighborhood in which Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the president, lives. We do not know if he's all right and more than that we don't know right now—and more information as soon as it becomes available.

Shots Fired in Coup Attempt

LD3009103191 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1000 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Shots were heard and there was apparently a coup attempt in Haiti last night. A person close to the president, who preferred to remain anonymous, stated that a coup attempt took place and that talks are underway. According to the same source the government is in control of the situation.

AFP Reports 10 Killed, 100 Wounded

PA3009121691 Paris AFP in Spanish 1126 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Sep (AFP)—Ten persons were killed and 100 were wounded in last night's events here, the private Radio station Haiti-Inter reported here today, citing medical sources from the general hospital in the Haitian capital.

Inhabitants of the populated neighborhoods erected barricades in the capital overnight in the wake of an announcement by the state radio that sparked rumors of a coup d'etat.

More on Coup; President Said Safe

PA3009123591 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1050 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX)—An attempted coup d'etat against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide began early this morning, the Information Ministry reported in a communique read on the state radio.

The Information Ministry announced that "at this moment there is a group of armed men wearing olive drab who are firing at the presidential house in Tabaree."

Shooting was heard in the capital throughout the night and it was learned from different sources that there are dead and wounded, but an official figure has not been obtained.

The general hospital in the capital made a call at 0600 (1000 GMT) to all the doctors to report to their work sites immediately.

As for President Aristide, preliminary and unofficial reports indicate that he is in a safe place.

Official Radio Warns Public

PY3009122491 Hilversum Radio Netherlands in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The Haitian national radio station has called on the population to remain alert now that an Army unit apparently has mutinied. There are currently rumors of a coup attempt. A little after the transmission of this communique, some unidentified people wearing uniforms kidnapped the director of [name indistinct].

The Haitian Ministry of Information and Coordination reported that it has begun searching for the missing director. The Army unit that apparently mutinied is currently in barracks in an outlying district east of Port-au-Prince. Gunshots were heard Sunday night in some districts, while youths have built barricades in some poorer districts.

Aristide Safe; Claude, Lafontant Dead

FL3009143291 London BBC World Service in English 1335 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Live relay with "free-lance journalist" Mike Norton, in Port- au-Prince—monitored in progress]

[Text] [Norton]...right now there is shooting going on all over the capital. Barricades, flaming barricades have been thrown up in almost all the populous quarters of the capital. And the police and the Army are clashing with the civilian population. Fifteen to 20 civilians have been killed, 120 have been reported wounded. That is the situation now, here, in the capital. Ten minutes ago gun smoke filled my office. I am 50 meters from a police station. Does this mean that the whole Army or a part of the Army only is in on this rebellion against the constituted, democratically elected government of Haiti? We do not know for the moment. We still do not know what is behind this.

[Announcer] What is your guess, though?

[Norton] My guess is that group of the Army is irritated, is disgruntled about some of the high-handedness of the president toward it; training, perhaps, a para-military group for his own security, or perhaps a group of people who the Army feels may replace it. In any case, there have been many complaints and, finally, a sector went into action. Perhaps other parts of the Army are joining in, or simply in a very paradoxical way trying to maintain law and order in their own inimitable fashion—shooting at the civilian population coming out to defend their democratically elected government. In any case, President Aristide, I have had confirmation, is in safe keeping. Thousands of people are surrounding his suburban home, if that is where he is. In any case, he is alright. The very famous opposition politician Silvio Claude, however, who spoke out very critically of the government was killed, was burned to death during... [rephrases] early in the morning in a southern provincial town. And perhaps—this is not confirmed—Dr. Roger Lafontant [Duvalier interior minister and leader of the January coup attempt] was killed, trying to escape from prison. That has not been confirmed.

[Announcer] Is there any evidence that these Army factions may, in fact, be loyal to the previous Duvalier regime?

[Norton] It is very difficult to say. A part of it certainly is not happy with the democratic way that Haiti has chosen. It may simply be that they are looking out for their own good. They are trying to defend their own interest as Aristide is taking a certain high-handed attitude toward these sectors. It is difficult to say for the moment. To bring back the old order is certainly, even for them, probably out of the question. But to put a gag, and to tie the hands and to kill the president, well, that is another question.

[Announcer] So who is there to restore order in Port-au-Prince with such scenes of anarchy, arson, and widespread shooting?

[Norton] Again, that is a question. Is the Army, that is now shooting, simply trying to restore the streets to order, get people off the streets, or are they in on this—quote unquote—coup. We do not know. If the Army is not with the democratically elected government, well, there will be no order in this country. There will be confrontation after confrontation for this population [that] has already proven it wants democracy and it is willing to sacrifice its life.

[Announcer] It does seem that President Aristide does have a bit of a problem with the Army; an unsuccessful coup attempt in January and a brief mutiny by sailors in July. It seems as if he needs to sort it out.

[Norton] Indeed it is the case. Again there are various reasons. The previous mutinies, if they were not being manipulated, were really the way the soldiers, who are not used to procedure, went about asking for needed reforms in their units. This may be something else. This may be something more than simply a needed reform. This is probably the expression of irritation, of exasperation with Aristide himself. Aristide intervened on behalf of the mutinous soldiers the other two times, two or three times, and that was the end of it. This is different. Now, he is being shot at.

[Announcer] And finally, can I ask you whether he is in any position, President Aristide, to call on the United States?

[Norton] The United States has come out with a very, very strong statement in favor of the government. They have reaffirmed its commitment, the commitment to the government, to the duly elected government. They have condemned the outrageous attack against the president. They have called on the mutinous sector of the Army to return to its barracks. And they have deplored the crimes committed against the civilian population. The Unites States Government is backing, is supporting this government. As a matter of fact Aristide has a scheduled trip to see President George Bush early in October.

[Announcer] Mike Norton, free-lance journalist in Port-au- Prince, Haiti, thank you very much indeed for joining us.

Soldiers Close Four Radio Stations

PA3009135391 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Sep (AFP)—Four Haitian radio stations, including Radio Nationale, were silenced by the military this morning and had to suspend their broadcasts here, according to informed sources.

The other three radio stations are Radio Antilles Internationale, Radio Haiti-Inter, and Radio Lumiere. Only Radio Metropole continues to broadcast reports on the situation, AFP has confirmed.

One of these stations, Radio Antilles Internationale, citing unconfirmed sources shortly before closing, reported that Dr. Roger Lafontant, former leader of the Tonton Macoutes (Duvalierist militiamen) was reportedly killed in the national penitentiary where he was being held. Amid the prevailing confusion in the capital, AFP was not able to confirm this report.

According to informed sources, President Jean Bertrand Aristide is in a "safe place." This morning men wearing olive drab uniforms opened fire against his house. According to a ranking military source, some members of the heavy vehicle corps (light armored vehicles) staged a revolt on Sunday night. According to other sources, it was a coup attempt. Thus far, no official source has confirmed that there was a coup attempt.

According to Radio Cacique, the military ordered the people in Carrefour Feuille, a populated neighborhood in the capital, to shout "down with Aristide".

According to the latest report by a hospital source, at least 15 people have been killed and 120 have been wounded as a result of the disturbances.

Gunfire Heard; 100 Wounded

FL3009161991 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1140 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Excerpts] [monitored in progress] ...against the private residence of the president of the Republic, the Reverend Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who resides at Kaba in La Plaines. With all the events, we are not better informed by the radio statements made by Information Minister Marie Lassegue. And we cannot tell whether this is a coup d'etat staged by a section of the Army or a mutiny by some other section.

At this point, the only verified information from the many rumors circulating by phone or by hearsay in Port-au-Prince during this hectic night is the death of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] leader, Pastor Silvio Claude. According to Radio Haiti-Inter correspondent, whom I am quoting because I personally talked to him, the PDCH leader was killed by the masses at Cayes [South Department]. Roger Lafontant, detained at the National Penitentiary, is also reported dead. Radio Metropole cannot confirm this report. We have tried to phone the National Penitentiary but to no avail.

Doctors at the Haiti University Hospital have made an appeal on the national radio stations urging other doctors to report and calling for more drugs to treat the wounded who have been coming in by the dozens. Approximately 100 wounded people have appeared at the hospital. Many have been killed during this hectic night of 29 September. At Delmas 31 we saw one dead. Outbursts of automatic weapons fired in Port-au-Prince were also heard at Delmas. Armored vehicles have been

patrolling Port-au-Prince streets. That is what we know so far but we cannot yet confirm any of the rumors.

Please stay tuned. At this point we cannot go out into the streets because of the confused situation. Moreover, barricades have been erected here and there in the streets. It would be dangerous for Radio Metropole reporters to go out now. It is virtually impossible to walk or drive in the streets. Please stay tuned as we are doing everything possible to get in touch with our reliable sources of information in order to keep you informed on the latest developments in Port-au-Prince.

There is one detail I can give you, however, and you are certainly aware of it: There are rumors of a coup which were officially aired last night by Radio National. Shortly after the announcement by Radio National, its director was kidnapped by a group of gunmen in olive green dress. They entered the radio station and abducted Mr. Michele Savard, whom they are holding hostage in an unknown place which the government has been unable to determine. Mrs. Marie Lassegue, the information minister, also announced that gunshots were fired at the presidential residence. [Words indistinct] we cannot get in touch with the Army headquarters. All lines are busy and when they are not, no one answers the phone. That is where we are with this confused situation in which the whole of Port-au-Prince, and the country at large, have been going through since 2130 [0130 GMT] last night. [passage omitted]

The Delmas District is virtually ablaze. Or—to be less alarmist, the streets are [word indistinct] with burning tires across the street as well as old cars and other [words indictinct] blocking the streets. I believe that the same thing is going on downtown. According to reports reaching us residents from the Port- au-Prince working class districts are reported to have poured into the streets at the news of the coup, but they must have fled for shelter because of the intense gunfire and the many victims reported. [passage omitted]

Rebellious Unit Lists Demands

FL3009162391 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1406 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Report including interview with an unidentified soldier reading a list of demands from the rebelling Fourth Company by unidentified announcer—live]

[Excerpts] [monitored in progress] [Announcer] The military headquarters has appealed for the return to normalcy without further damage. Soldiers have just brought in a list of grievances which I am handing over to him so that he will air their demands. Are you aware of the coup rumors circulating since last night?

[Soldier] We never meant to stage a coup. The soldiers only have demands to make and have never intended to threaten the president's life or take over the National Palace or stage a coup. This is why they have brought a list of grievances to explain to the people what they want. [passage omitted] [words indistinct]

They demand: 1. The immediate appointment of the commander in chief of the Haitian Armed Forces;

2. The abolition of the Civil Corps and the unarming of its members;

3. The dismissal and banishment of the Army officers who were reinstated in the Army;

4. The appointment of a commander in chief by the consultative general staff. [passage omitted)

5. The prohibition of the acts of looting and ransacking of the residence of (?suspected macoutes);

6. The abolition of necklacing;

7. The independence of the Haitian Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] According to the latest reports from the General Hospital, 15 people have been killed and 120 wounded in the events that have been going on since last night. [passage omitted]

The people have taken to the streets to demonstrate their opposition to the coup or the rumored coup. According to rumors, this is a military rebellion staged especially by the Fourth Company, along with a few soldiers from the Military Training Center.

Since this morning gunshots have been reported near the president's residence [words indistinct] the people assembled around the residence have said that the president is safe. [passage indistinct]

El Salvador

Cristiani Comments on Accord With Guerrillas

PA2709232191 San Salvador Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Statement by President Alfredo Cristiani in New York City on 26 September—recorded]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadoran people. We would like to take this opportunity to explain the agreement we have just signed on the search for peace in our country. As you well remember, prior to this agreement, the peace process was in a stage of [words indistinct]. In addition, the process was plagued by petitions and demands that had become unsurmountable obstacles. In other words, these petitions called for the dissolution of the Armed Forces and the participation of the guerrillas in the Armed Forces or in other institutions, such as the police force. These petitions did not allow us to conclude the negotiations.

There was also a demand for guarantees to comply with the agreements that were to result from the peace process. In light of this, I would like to read you the first paragraph in the New York agreement because it summarizes in one paragraph the spirit and goal of this meeting in New York, which concluded with the abovementioned agreement. It reads as follows:

Convinced of the need to give a final push to the negotiating process that is currently under way with the UN secretary general's active participation—so that within the short term they will be able to achieve the joint political agreements required to end the armed conflict afflicting our country once and for all...[changes thought] This means we were trying to eliminate those factors that did not allow the process to move quickly so that we could end the armed confrontation. We were also trying to find an agenda that would clearly allow us to define the points that still need to be discussed in order to reach agreements and end the armed conflict.

I will explain what this agreement means. We must realize that this agreement includes the necessary guarantees so that we can all be confident that the agreements will be fulfilled. There were also some problems that did not allow us to make progress because we did not have a situation that would lead to an agreement.

In the first place, we have formed a National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace [Copaz] that will comprise representatives from the government, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], and all the political parties or coalition of parties represented in the Legislative Assembly. Copaz' main function will be to supervise and ensure compliance with the agreements. It will be an internal body that will work in parallel with the United Nations in verifying that the agreements are being implemented.

We think this commission is important because it will be very representational. All the parties or coalition of parties currently represented at the Legislative Assembly will be represented in the commission. We think this is important because we must all strive for peace. We must provide security and guarantees for complying with all agreements that will bring us to a firm and lasting peace in the future.

On the other hand, we have omitted certain aspects on the issue of the Armed Forces, such as the purge or evaluation of officers and the reduction of the Armed Forces. This is noteworthy because these were aspects where there had not been any agreement. However, today we have achieved a balanced agreement that will allow this whole situation to conclude rapidly once the process of dialogue among the commissions resumes.

The National Civil Police has been redefined and reshaped as a new police force that will focus on academic issues. In other words, this new security body will truly serve the Salvadoran people and be more professional than the current body. The current police force has obviously served the people, but we must focus more on public security so that the people can feel safe.

The structure of this new National Civil Police must be planned out first, before it becomes an organized body. We have agreed to immediately begin planning and evaluating the type of organization it will be and how it will be structured. We have already received advice from friendly countries and from organizations capable of advising us on the subject so that we can create the new National Civil Police.

To this end, it is also important to explain that the National Guard and Treasury Police will no longer be public security bodies. In other words, they will be terminated because they will no longer have public security duties. However, they will continue to be part of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and will be included in the reduction in force whenever it takes place. This only means that these two units will no longer have public security duties.

Our intention, of course, is to evaluate every recruit who wants to join the public security profession. We will evaluate the recruits through an admissions system which, while not discriminatory, will guarantee a certain level of efficiency and education. This will ensure that the recruits will be capable of meeting the demands of a public security academy. Once peace has been achieved in El Salvador, any citizen in full use of his faculties will be entitled to choose this career, but he will not be automatically recruited. Anyone who wants to join the National Civil Police must go through all the necessary procedures to guarantee that El Salvador will have good public security agents.

We also discussed certain economic and social issues with a view to creating programs that will give former fighters from the FMLN and the Armed Forces access to land, thereby making it easier for them to join the

country's productive life. This can be achieved through mechanisms that are already in place, such as the constitutional land surplus; there is a 245 hectare surplus. The state has certain lands that are used for farming. Of course, other mechanisms have been created, such as the Land Bank, whereby the state can purchase land from anyone who wants to sell it and then distribute it to individuals who want a piece of land in order to live peacefully in El Salvador.

These topics in the New York agreement mark the starting point and the parameters under which the points of the agenda must be discussed. We cannot seek additional topics; we must adhere to the New York agreement.

It is important for all of us to participate in this peace effort. Instead of hindering the implementation of the agreements, which are necessary to end the violence in El Salvador, we must all help to create an atmosphere that will enable the agreements to be implemented as smoothly and quickly as possible. To this effect, the peace commission, which will comprise many sectors, will enable us to do what we have always wanted to do in El Salvador: to have the sectors represented by the political parties feel that they are part of the effort that the Salvadoran people are demanding and to make them feel that they will play a fundamental role in achieving tranquility and democracy in El Salvador for a long time.

Therefore, now that all of the political parties are participating and now that we have removed the elements that created stumbling blocks over the past year and a half, it is possible to achieve peace within a short time. The time has come for all of us to work toward that end.

Salvadoran people, the talks restart on 12 October under these new guidelines. We have jointly agreed that this should be an all-out effort. Breaks will be allowed for consultation purposes or to evaluate the progess of the talks. We have also agreed that this should be a final effort, as stipulated from the beginning and as has been expressed in the New York agreement. This effort should not lead to a fragile truce. The Salvadoran people, I am quite sure, do not want any more truces. They want a definitive peace. This has been clearly and categorically stated today for the first time.

Of course, all this will be undertaken in accordance with the same bases with which we have been working. That is, we will continue to respect our judicial framework, because we cannot live in peace and harmony when one steps outside the boundaries of the law. But we will also be flexibile when necessary to take into account that Salvadoran society demands renovation when democracy will be strengthened, when it will be possible to live in freedom, and when the rights of all Salvadorans will be respected. Then we will truly have left a better El Salvador for our children.

Salvadoran people, we would like to ask for your patience, serenity, and trust. We believe the effort is starting to bear fruit. Today, together we must grasp this opportunity that may entail peace for El Salvador. God bless you. I will be seeing you soon.

FMLN Commander on Agreement

PA3009012191 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 27 Sep 91 p 6

[Text] "The walls of militarism are collapsing," Commander Mario Alberto Mijango, known as Raul, military chief of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] Southern Front, said after assessing the government-guerrilla accords signed in New York.

Mijango held a press conference in Usulutan accompanied by Commanders Manuel Vega, known as Nino, a member of the Southern Front's rank and file commission; and Roger Blandino, known as Jeremias.

The commanders expressed satisfaction over the accords. Mijango warned, however: "We will not let ourselves be carried away by optimism. It is important to be prepared for the reactions of obscurantist groups." This is the way he interpreted the statements of the Army Staff, Vice President Francisco Merino, National Republican Alliance leader Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, and Defense Minister General Rene Emilio Ponce, as well as the "offensive actions" against the civilian population in guerrilla-controlled zones, the reactivation of the death squads, and the threats of a coup. "It is our National Army for Democracy's historic responsibility to watch over the fulfillment of the agreements." He called combatants and officers to "put themselves on maximum alert."

Mijango says that the Armed Forces have shifted their strategy in several departments "to destabilize our social base." He also said that Army battalions are conducting activities unrelated to his group, such as bombing civilian areas, done by Atonal Battalion.

Referring to a possible disarmament, he said: "Our weapons perform a social function and will remain in our hands as long as they serve this specific purpose." He did not discount military actions to offset activities of the Armed Forces. "We reserve the right to act in response to the actions from the Armed Forces."

Regarding the agreement, Commander Blandino said: "It is the light at the end of the tunnel and our people's hope. It is the change that our people have demanded and desired." Justifying the FMLN's armed struggle, he said: "We believe that the goal attained is repayment for the sacrifice, the lost lives, and the crippled. The ideas that looked like a dream 15 years ago are yielding fruit." On the Armed Forces' stance, he said: "Some of them are determined to make themselves indispensable. They want war so society can feel it needs them."

Commenting on remarks by Bernard Aronson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, that military aid would be for the country's reconstruction, Blandino said: "We regret that such a decision has

been made this late. Let us not forget that much blood has been shed precisely because of such aid."

Asked about the Jesuit case, Blandino said: "We note with concern that the administration of justice in El Salvador has been unable to solve such an important matter. This indicates a structural failure of the judiciary system. Our struggle intends to guarantee that justice will be administered to all social groups in the shortest possible time."

Commander Vega called all opposition sectors "to defend the accords," saying that "it is important to make every possible effort so the agreement can lead us to lasting peace." Finally, the commanders noted that the next meeting will depend on the government's stance and flexibility" and that, "from now on, the Armed Forces are solely responsible for the bloodshed."

FMLN Leader Views Agreement

PA2709212491 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] (Miguel Baez), member of the political commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], has said that only a few mechanisms must be worked out before members of the guerrilla forces can be incorporated into the national civilian police.

This possibility is contemplated in the agreements signed by an official delegation and the guerrillas during separate meetings held in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The rebel leader said that these agreements end the militarism in El Salvador, a militarism that has existed for many years. He also reiterated the FMLN desire for a cease-fire as soon as possible.

Fighting Resumes After Truce

PA2709175591 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—After a 13-day unilateral truce declared by the Salvadoran guerrillas, military actions have resumed in the last 24 hours. There are at least 14 casualties in the Army, civilians, and rebels.

The guerrillas resumed their offensive operations following a unilateral truce in support of the meetings UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani, and rebel leaders held in New York to clear the obstruction in the peace process in this country.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported today, 27 September, that an Army soldier and a rebel were killed and that two soldiers and four civilians were wounded in heavy clashes that took place yesterday, 26 September, in northern San Salvador.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) occupied a stretch of road leading to the northern part of the country for several hours yesterday. Prolonged clashes subsequently ensued in the area.

Coprefa reported that troops from the 4th Military Detachment inflicted four casualties on the FMLN in the outskirts of Comacaran, located in the eastern department of San Miguel. Moreover, the military source blamed the guerrillas for killing two Central Reserve Bank (BCR) employees who died when an armored vehicle carrying several million dollars was destroyed with grenade launchers.

The incident took place Thursday, 26 September, on the road to the international airport in San Salvador. According to Coprefa, the rebels stole at least $6 million. The Army also reported that during the clashes, which took place in the Apopa area of northern San Salvador yesterday, the FMLN kidnapped two civilian residents of the area.

CD Supports Cristiani Efforts

PA2709162691 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] The Democratic Convergence [CD] expressed its complete support for Cristiani's efforts and criticized the rightist "radical sectors."

"All the democratic sectors must support the agreements," Ruben Zamora said. He justified his party's support of the results of the negotiation, which coincided with his party's views. The "CD has expressed itself in this manner," he said.

The CD leader said that Cristiani endured "frightful pressures from radical sectors of Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance] and from the Armed Forces" and that all types of offensive actions should be suspended.

Zamora dismissed the possibility of a coup d'etat. "It would be madness. They should learn from the example of the Soviet Union," he added.

Showing concern over the refusal of the Army to incorporate the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front into its ranks, he said that "the Army maintains a cold war doctrine when change is being sought." He added that the Army should show obedience to their commander (the president) and not step out of line publicly."

Presenting a communique issued by the Salvadoran Anti-Communist Front (FAS), he said that the paramilitary sectors "who see that peace is close at hand and want to retain power" are starting to become active.

Zamora asked the government and Armed Forces to stop those sectors who "seek to end peace and democracy."

Guilty Verdict Handed Down in Jesuit Trial

PA2909053091 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0516 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Judge Ricardo Zamora has announced that a jury of five Salvadoran civilians today found Colonel Guillermo Benavides guilty of the murder of six Jesuit priests and two women on 16 November 1989.

The jury also found Lieutenant Yusshy Rene Mendoza, another of the nine individuals prosecuted for the killing, guilty of the death of 16-year-old Celina Ramos, the daughter of the murdered priests' housekeeper.

The other seven soldiers, all of lower rank, were found innocent.

The verdict of the trial, which began on 26 September, was issued after five hours of deliberations by the five members of the jury, chosen by lottery and whose identify remains secret due to security reasons.

FMLN Killers Also Eyed

PA2809234191 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Report by Julio Ernesto Rodriguez from the Supreme Court of Justice building in San Salvador]

[Text] [Rodriguez] Greetings to Radio YSU listeners. It is noon, and we are at the Supreme Court of Justice, where Supreme Court President Dr. Mauricio Gutierrez Castro announced that when the trial of the military personnel accused of murdering the Jesuit priests is over, he is going to ask the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] to surrender to the Judiciary Branch the rebels who were involved in murdering two U.S. advisers last January in Lolotique, San Miguel.

We will bring you the statements by the court president referring to this case. First, we want to point out that the court president made these remarks following an announcement by the Institute of Juridical Studies of El Salvador [Instituto de Estudios Juridicos de El Salvador, IEJES].

We have with us IEJES President Felix Ulloa, Jr., and he will comment on this situation. We understand the IEJES is the organization that announced the FMLN was willing to turn over the rebels involved in the case.

[Begin recording] [Ulloa] Good morning and greetings to all YSU listeners. Yes, in fact, the IEJES announced the FMLN was willing to turn over to Salvadoran courts the two officers involved in the death of the U.S. advisers in Lolotique in January 1991.

To comply, the FMLN has demanded that several amendments be made in the Salvadoran judiciary system, reforms which are already included in the package approved by the previous Legislative Assembly and are in the process of being ratified by the current one. The FMLN, in a note addressed to Minister of Justice Rene Hernandez Valiente and dated 3 September, expressed to the Salvadoran Government its willingness to put the two officers at the disposal of the Salvadoran administration of justice. The government, however, has not yet replied to this FMLN proposal. The judiciary system reforms have not been confirmed, either. Consequently, the FMLN has decided to take the case to the Commission of Truth. This commission, which is the result of the accords, has not yet been installed in El Salvador. Therefore Switzerland, as a neutral country, has been asked to keep these FMLN men in custody until the Commission of Truth decides their fate or the terms proposed are accepted so they can be tried by the Salvadoran Government.

[Rodriguez] From a legal point of view, what would be the stand of IEJES in this particular instance?

[Ulloa] We have always claimed that the state's competence to administer justice is exercised through coercion, this is to say, force, according to (?Hanskelsen's) theory of pure law. If the Salvadoran Government has not been sufficiently powerful to attract these FMLN military men to the Salvadoran judiciary system and try them, this indicates that an insurgent parallel force or power with an institutionality of its own exists, a power that has decided to try them with its own laws and its own ethical, political, and military codes. According to the IEJES, there was a duality of competence here. Therefore, the proper way of handling this was not as the Salvadoran Government did at the Chinameca's preliminary court, where a trial was opened against unidentified persons. This was not a true criminal trial. For this reason, we think that, more than a juridical stand, it is political willingness that is necessary so one of the two legal forms can prevail. Once these men are put at the disposal of the Salvadoran administration of justice, the provisions established by our criminal and procedural laws would immediately apply.

[Rodriguez] Thanks to Ulloa, former president of IEJES, who reported on the possibility of the FMLN handing over the two officers involved in the murder of two military advisers in Lolotique, San Miguel. On this same issue, we also have remarks by Mauricio Gutierrez Castro, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, who said this morning that, after the trial against the military men involved in the Central American University massacre, he will appeal to the FMLN to hand over to the administration of justice the accused men being held by the FMLN. This is Gutierrez.

[Castro] In a television broadcast last night, I heard IEJES' President Ulloa mention the possibility of the FMLN handing over to the Salvadoran authorities the persons involved in the assassination of the Americans in the helicopter incident. I have personally decided that, after the current trial is over, I will appeal to them to hand over these people. Just as we have guaranteed the full exercise of the rights of the men under trial, we will guarantee these other persons a fair, impartial trial.

Consequently, I am giving our word to the FMLN that, if these men are handed over to the Salvadoran justice, they will be tried in accordance to law. [end recording]

Assembly Ratifies Articles on Electoral System

PA2709182691 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] On 25 September, the Legislative Assembly ratified 11 articles of the Constitution on the electoral system, thus allowing the incorporation of Democratic Convergence—frequently identified as the political front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Democratic Revolutionary Front—into the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Continuing the solemn session, which began on 11 September, the Legislative Commission submitted to the Legislative Assembly a favorable ruling to ratify the articles. The articles concerning the judicial system and the Armed Forces, however, are still pending.

Following these modifications, the Central Electoral Council [CCE] will become the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and its five members will have the status of magistrates. The CCE currently comprises three representatives from the three political parties that received the largest amount of votes in the last presidential elections.

According to the ratification of Article 38 (provisional), the No. 3 Constitutional Reforms Agreement, the first Supreme Electoral Tribunal will be composed of five magistrates, who will be appointed by the Legislative Assembly.

Four magistrates will be chosen from four lists proposed by the four parties or coalitions which obtained the largest amount of votes in the last presidential elections. This indicates that the leftist coalition Democratic Convergence will automatically be part of the tribunal.

The president of this electoral organization will be the fifth magistrate, who will be proposed by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Jose Francisco Guerrero, of Nationalist Republican Alliance; Roberto Vieira, of the Christian Democratic Party; Hector Silva, of the Democratic Convergence; Guillermo Guevara Lacayo, of the Authentic Christian Movement; and Mario Aguinada, of the National Democratic Union said—on behalf of their respective factions—that they would endorse the ratification of these 11 articles.

Guerrero said that the modifications are "historic" because they are a contribution to the consolidation of democracy. He said that the Electoral Tribunal president will not answer to the ruling majority party.

The 11 articles were ratified by 80 votes; and 17 articles have been ratified so far. Six articles on human rights were ratified during the solemn opening session on 11 September.

Congress President Roberto Angulo adjourned the meeting until 23 October, when all the constitutional articles about the judicial system will be discussed and ratified.

Political observers said that these reforms represent the ruling party's first concession to the FMLN because leftist Democratic Convergence will have a representative at the Supreme Electoral Tribunal without having the people's support.

Commander Guardado Interviewed on Agreement

PA2709180391 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Interview with Commander Facundo Guardado, member of the leadership of the National Army for Democracy, END, by an identified reporter at the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango Department on 25 September—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander Facundo Guardado, good evening. How is the reception?

[Guardado] Reception is very clear. Go ahead.

[Reporter] We have learned of the agreements that have been signed this afternoon in New York City. What is the importance of these agreements to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]?

[Guardado] Greetings to the Salvadoran people through Radio Farabundo Marti. A special greeting to all comrades who make it possible for us to get all the news over this radio station.

I must say we are making progress toward peace, democracy, sovereignty, and our true independence. The agreements that were signed in New York today are of great political importance for the entire nation. It means we are making progress toward peace. Peace is possible for the Salvadoran people. It is possible if the nation is capable of fulfilling and implementing these agreements. All Salvadorans should work with unity and determination so that the pending issues are satisfactorily resolved for the majority of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] Commander, the agreements mention the creation of a national peace commission, as well as the creation of a national civilian police. What are the implications of these agreements regarding the social and political forces in our country?

[Guardado] The agreement package is the result of the heroism of the struggle waged by our people. It is the product of the blood that has been shed by the tens of thousands of Salvadorans. It is the product of the determination, the sacrifice, and of the desire to change this country. We must also say that we have already begun to bury the dictatorship. We are going to dissolve the PH [Treasury Police], the criminal and murderous PH, the National Guard. The current National Police, as we have known it, should also disappear. This is significant

progress. If we are already making progress in the dissolution and disappearance of these repressive organizations, why can we not make progress in the dissolution of the Salvadoran Air Force from the Salvadoran fatherland? Why can we not make progress in the dissolution and disappearance of the murderous and criminal battalions, such as the Atlacatl and Belloso and the death squad structure? We have to bury impunity so we can have democracy and peace.

In this regard, the agreement for the creation of a new national civilian police is also valuable to our people. Our people do not want any more repression. They do not want any more murderers and torturers in the security organizations. They want honest, responsible men, who can really contribute to the construction of a new El Salvador for all the Salvadoran people, and not for a group of oligarchs and military officers, who have imposed themselves upon this country. The creation of the (Copas) is also a gain achieved by our people's struggle. It opens up the possibility for the effective direct and decisive participation of other political forces, which are highly interested in contributing to peace in El Salvador. We are certain that the political forces that will participate in this commission will be able to play an effective and courageous role in the efforts to attain peace, social justice, and a better El Salvador for all Salvadorans.

[Reporter] Commander, the national peace commission was mentioned in the agreement. So was a shortened agenda, whose discussion is intended to put a definitive end to the armed conflict. Yet the two armies are still in the field. What is the importance of this abbreviated agenda for the country?

[Guardado] As I said before, the fact that we have drafted a shorter agenda is an indication that we can advance more quickly to peace. Peace can become a reality in a very short time. It is now up to the political and social forces to be incorporated into this process so the pending points, the Armed Forces and the economic and social problems, can be satisfactorily settled in a very short time for the good of the majority of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] Commander, what tasks does the FMLN plan to tackle in this short time you mentioned?

[Guardado] We of the FMLN have been working hard and are still determined to attain peace for the Salvadoran people. We of the FMLN will work in the political field with all Salvadorans and all of the political and social forces to move forward in this process. We are firmly determined to advance in this process. We are inviting all political and social forces, as well as labor and human rights organizations, to work so peace can be attained in a short time. We know that the agreement signed today, and those that might be reached in the next round of talks, will be valid and effective only to the extent that the Salvadoran people, the democratic and social forces, as well as the FMLN itself, can guarantee the fulfillment of all of these agreements. It is up to the Salvadoran people, the whole nation, to (?oppose) the warmongering people. We all know there are some people here who oppose peace. We all know that in the Armed Forces and the Nationalist Republican Alliance there are individuals determined to stop the efforts for peace. Some of these individuals are determined to defend their own (?interests). This is why we must keep working together. These groups of individuals must not be allowed to impose their will on the majority of the population. We are the majority, who must make our will prevail on the rightists, the death squads, and those who have been at the head of the military dictatorship. We cannot let those responsible for the massacre of [passage indistinct] go unpunished.

[Reporter] Commander Guardado, to finish this conversation. What do you have to tell the Salvadoran people?

[Guardado] All Salvadorans know that in our country there are groups of individuals who stubbornly oppose peace. Now we have to work with determination to prevent these groups from dominating the majority of the Salvadoran people. There are still many thugs, murderers, and criminals in the Armed Forces, who want to go on doing their will. It is the task of all Salvadorans to join forces and persistently work so the will of the civilian society can prevail over that of the goons, who must be banished from our country. Salvadorans, victory is ours. It belongs to the workers and peasants who want to reclaim their lands, those who will get their lands back so they can work. Victory belongs to urban communities and the poor, who have every right to be rescued from that situation of misery for good. The FMLN is with them, our people. We will move forward. All Salvadorans, onward to victory. Greetings.

END Colonel on Rebel-Government Talks

PA2809185591 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Interview by portable transceiver with Colonel Jorge Melendez of the National Army of Democracy, END, by unidentified announcer in Morazan, from the END command on the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Companero Jorge Melendez, first of all, greetings from Radio Venceremos as we celebrate the strategic victories achieved at the New York meeting. The first question is very specific. What do the accords reached in New York signify for Salvadoran society regarding the guarantees they established for the respect of democratic rights?

[Melendez] First of all, I believe it is important not to confuse the people. A great advance has been made. In my opinion, the most significant aspect is that it was a big blow to the fascist sectors of the Army, Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance], and the most powerful economic groups. Those groups believe they can extend the war and defeat the FMLN [Farabundo Marti

National Liberation Front] at the negotiating table. But the New York meetings proved that theory to be wrong, because they showed that the topic of discussion is not the FMLN's legitimacy but the illegitimacy of the country's unjust social structures, the lack of democracy and political liberties. Undoubtedly, the agreements reached represent a huge and very significant step which brings joy to the Salvadoran people and to all our companeros, commanders and combatants.

The most significant aspect is that repressive bodies, the so-called public security corps, will be dissolved. That is a firm step forward. We will create a different security organization. As for democracy and social justice, the agrarian reform has been guaranteed. There is an agreement that will improve and really encourage revolutionary change in the country's agrarian structures. We will end, once and for all, the reactionary and feudal oligarchy that takes fanatical and arrogant positions opposed to the liberties and diversity of opinions that should exist in a democracy, particularly the [word indistinct], progressive, and democratic positions that benefit the people.

The meeting was very important because we were able to get many guarantees, and we got them against the will of Alfredo Cristiani, the military command, and the extreme right. When I say against their wills, I mean that they did not expect to reach such agreements because their strategy has obviously always been to prolong the conflict and to try to gain military advantage. They will keep on trying to defeat us for several reasons, although it is impossible. Thus, I believe the New York meeting was very fruitful and positive. It has shown the Salvadoran people that there is enormous support for the country's democratization and political modernization process, and that we can expect a lot more from the negotiation process, which has only started with these few accords.

[Announcer] Companero Melendez, we have heard statements by Vice President Jose Francisco Merino that prove differences exist between the Armed Forces and the government. His position refutes the one presented by Sigifredo Ochoa Perez [Arena leader and Lempa River Hydroelectric Plant president]. We have also heard talk of a coup. Do you believe President Cristiani has a broad enough coalition of support to enable him to comply with the agreements without bowing to pressure from the military?

[Melendez] Well, Cristiani does not have a coalition. Right now, Cristiani only has the groups that are with him in government. The forces that uphold the government are currently divided. Undoubtedly, it is very difficult for the president alone to ensure the agreements. However, in this respect, we must take into account the END, the different political parties, the people's movement, and the active participation of the international community because this is the coalition that favors change. The existing differences in the government are apparent. Mr. Merino expressed dissatisfaction with the agreements and with the continued advance of the negotiating process. But the process is advancing.

We have to understand that the success of our coalition depends on the Salvadoran people's political struggle; the people's organizations; and the END troops' fighting spirit, firmness, and will to destroy any military illusion held by the high command. Up to now, our forces have patiently withstood all types of harassment by the Armed Forces. We announced a unilateral cease-fire to generate better conditions for the negotiations as the meeting started, but the Armed Forces launched a military offensive. We have withstood it all, we have maintained our position, we have been firm, and we did not break the cease-fire. But now the meeting, which produced such positive results, is over. We will have to take very firm action so the military command understands that it is fruitless to oppose the democratic and revolutionary changes taking place in this country and that, if they do oppose them, they will pay for it with a great deal of blood.

We do not doubt that parts of the Armed Forces are more reasonable and less committed to defending crimes and impunity. Nor do we doubt that some men in the Armed Forces hold a different position, and our coalition must take them into account. Thus we, as the END, are going to contribute with our firmness and fighting spirit to defeating and smashing the illusions of the reactionary sectors. The people's movements and the political parties will also know how to play their corresponding roles.

[Announcer] Companero Jonas [Melendez], the Armed Forces, with their elite battalions and local forces, have an ongoing offensive in Chalatenango, Cuzcatalan, San Vicente, Cabanas, the El Tigre area, and here in Morazan. If Cristiani in New York admitted the FMLN's claim to this territory, what are these battalions doing here? Why are they fighting? Why did they come here?

[Melendez] Our claim to territory is real, whether Cristiani admits it or not, because it was formed during 10 years at war. The Armed Forces' objective is to harass us as much as possible to try to boycott the advances made at the agreements. There is no doubt that the war gives the Armed Forces an excuse to continue to exercise a great amount of power and for the Arena to continue its fanatic, obtuse, and arrogant attitude. Obviously, when the conflict ends and we are able to compete in a civilized, democratic, and legal system there will be no reason for the existence of a huge monster such as the current Armed Forces or for a party like Arena. Arena will be isolated and reduced to fanatics and sectors that have been left behind by history. The Armed Forces, as is clearly stated in the agreement, is going to be reduced and purged and will change its doctrine [word indistinct] to an institution totally under civilian control.

So these big changes are not approved by the far-right sectors in the Armed Forces or by Arena's reactionary

sectors. As I said, the Armed Forces' offensive actions are only a form of harassment and an attempt to boycott the development of the process to reach positive political solutions. These military acts, however, do not change anything. They are only raids of FMLN-controlled areas. These soldiers can be defeated and they are only obliging us to respond militarily. The FMLN publicly presented a cease-fire proposal in New York. It has stated its willingness to reach this point. But the Army responds negatively and prompts us, the FMLN, to order the END to respond militarily. We must do so because while the war continues we must continue fighting. Getting back to the central point, the offensive does not have a military objective but rather a political one and that is to boycott the negotiating process.

[Announcer] Companero Jonas, to finish our conversation, what is your message to the END combatants and to the people?

[Melendez] Well, my message to the Salvadoran people is that the END, which is firmly managed and obedient to the general command, will ensure, as it has done in its 10 years of existence, that the negotiating process produces basic and important changes in favor of the opposition political parties and different sectors in the country, especially low-income sectors. The changes will renew our political system completely and will also improve our legal system. Our message to the Salvadoran people is that it can fully trust its army because the END was born of the people, by the people, and for the people and because we have clearly defined the changes to be attained in this negotiating process.

In regard to our combatants and leaders, I want to say that we have to stay united and maintain a fighting spirit. We will have to exhaust all our energies and, if necessary, to strike the fascist structures of the Army in a very firm and forceful manner. This is our task. We will never disarm and will never demobilize unilaterally. It is clear to our command, and it has made it clear to the Armed Forces command, that our army belongs to the people because we come from them. We have won the historic right to exist and we will integrate into the country when it is totally democratized. How this will take place will be the result of the debates and the talks at the negotiating table, which are backed by the strength of our weapons and by the Salvadoran people. That is all.

Correction to Presidency Minister Reports

PA2709160591

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Presidency Minister Reports," published in the 26 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 8, column one:

Change sourceline to read: ...San Salvador Radio El Salvador Network in Spanish 0231 GMT 26 Sep 91 (correcting name of station)

Guatemala

Serrano Speaks at UN General Assembly

PA2909162291 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Speech by President Jorge Serrano Elias at the UN General Assembly in New York—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...our national life and the government that I have been leading for the past eight months: achievements, uncertainties, concerns, and results. I am sure that awareness of our situation will result in stronger ties of solidarity and understanding among our nations. In Guatemala, for over 30 years we have faced an internal conflict that has limited our development potential and has filled our homes with sorrow.

I am pleased to report to this Assembly that on 9 April, barely two months after I took office, I proposed to the nation a total peace initiative aimed at finding a way, with no discrimination whatsoever, to unite all Guatemalans in a common cause to achieve their aspirations. This proposal is based on the concept that peace is not only the absence of war or armed conflict, but is a state where man can live and progress without fear, affliction, threats, or persecution; that is, without those factors that limit mankind's ability to reach the goals it has set, based on its capabilities. This proposal, the goal of which is total and definite peace, in addition to looking to end the armed conflict, attempts to establish the groundwork to reconcile the Guatemalan family in peaceful coexistence.

This proposal is based on four essential points: First: The end of the armed conflict as a result of serious negotiations that would establish programs and procedures that in turn would put an end to the insurgency and the counterinsurgency. Simultaneously, the proposal fosters a mechanism to guarantee respect for human rights so that all Guatemalans, whether they belong to the insurgency or not, can fully exercise the rights upheld in the Constitution and so sufficient guarantees are given for their participation in political life within a spirit of respect and liberty. We believe that this is fundamental to guarantee for all communities—refugees and those displaced persons engaging in violence—the social, economic, and political assurances required to join civilian life within a legal framework.

Second: Greater economic and social equality. We recognize the need to redress and broaden all public-private programs aimed at fighting extreme poverty. Likewise, we acknowledge the need to support our economy's modernization and offer feasible and quick solutions to education, health, social, and prevention assistance problems. It is a complete waste for us to continue funding the conflict with resources our people vividly demand to solve their problems. Social and economic peace is a basic condition of total peace.

Third: Respect for and strengthening of the legal system. This issue is one of the greatest challenges facing our society, which for years has been overrun by dictatorships and autocracy. We need, once and for all, to end impunity in due process and to impose law and order and respect for human rights. To meet this challenge, we must strengthen the district courts; we must purge the civil police and make it a professional force and, above all, we need to improve judicial procedures.

Fourth: Strengthening the democratic process. We have substantially improved the country's democratic institutions and strengthened the political system to allow different parts of society to coexist. We need to continue to perfect the political and social institutions that permit the people's conscientious organization and free participation in a permanent decision-making process, considering the characteristics of our cultural differences. Fortunately, the total peace initiative contained in the four points has gotten national approval and international recognition. We have taken fundamental steps so that we can optimistically face the challenge of changing the course of our history and replacing a culture of war with one of peace, justice, and liberty.

Our government's efforts have been directed at initiating a direct dialogue with the insurgent forces, which has already yielded its first fruit in various meetings. After 30 years of confrontation, dialogue has finally begun and we hope to silence the guns and open the discussion of ideas.

In all fairness, I must recognize the valuable and tenacious effort for peace made by the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala and the prudent and constructive role played by the United Nations in observing the process. We hope that after we sign the definitive agreement the process will evolve toward an important verification function.

In search of social understanding, the government initiated the social pact, to which business, labor, and cooperative sectors have contributed. Despite vicissitudes, this process has yielded fruit that has led to fundamental national agreements aimed at achieving a socioeconomic balance.

In the field of human rights, we have initiated an all-out struggle against impunity, proposing substantial reforms to our judiciary and to the judicial process. At the same time, we have taken firm action through the existing systems to punish violations. We have begun to reverse past trends and this allows us to view optimistically the possibility of establishing confidence in the country.

This is an opportunity to voice my government's satisfaction with the understanding, support, and cooperation it has found on this issue among the international community, which stimulated our efforts. This has resulted in stronger national institutions that will safeguard the law and respect the rights of man.

It is also time to make special mention of the advice given to us on this issue by the United Nations. We consider this advice to be of prime importance to the extent that, since we began our efforts eight months ago, we have given special attention to each and every one of the recommendations made by expert adviser Dr. Christian Tomuschat.

On this occasion I must point out an issue that is an essential part of our government's policies, one which guarantees Guatemala's Indian communities an equal opportunity to enjoy their rights, and which adequately guarantees to them, without discrimination, the opportunities granted to all Guatemalans by the Constitution.

These policies are particularly intended to recognize and protect the integrity of the Mayan people's values, social customs, and culture—objectively and respectfully supporting the changes that may occur within their culture. This includes strengthening and developing the substantial juridical elements that are characteristic of these communities, recognizing the traditional customs observed by them in their organization and in the processes to settle conflicts among themselves.

My administration sincerely hopes to guarantee in the best possible way the Indians' participation in politics at every level, particularly at the local, community, municipal, and regional levels. We are about to finish consultations with the different Mayan ethnic groups to ratify Agreement 169 on Indian groups and tribes in independent countries. The agreement was approved by the International Labor Organization and includes essential elements to enable better enforcement of the law, in conjunction with internal laws, thus better protecting their workers.

In addition to the country's social and economic problems, we are seeing the rampant depredation of our natural resources. Many of these resources are used by the majority of our population to meet their basic energy needs; and this has systematically worsened our ecological situation. This process of depredation and negligence may lead us, in a matter of years, to an ecological crisis that will affect our country and the world, above all because of its impact on the Mayan biosphere zone.

I issue an appeal from this podium, calling for the international community's solidarity and its support for the specific policies we have championed to adequately and economically make compatible the protection of our ecology with the rational exploitation of our natural resources.

It concerns us that, in addition to our traditional problems, we must face the problem of drugs and narcotrafficking, which have quickly gained proportions that threaten the very essence of our democratic state. For economies as small and fragile as ours, the enormous amounts of money involved represent a corrupting threat to our institutions. In this it is not enough to

create citizen awareness when national efforts are obviously insufficient. It is also necessary to obtain international cooperation, because narcotrafficking, takes advantage of these great international imbalances and of the poverty of the regions where drugs have gained a foothold.

The state is making great efforts to combat drug trafficking. Legislative reforms have been passed to acquire better tools to fight drug trafficking. Important bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements have been signed and the international treaties signed to combat drug trafficking are being strictly implemented.

In this effort one must understand our peoples' genuine concern for the plight caused by drug consumption, especially in developing countries and particularly among the youngest members of the population. We give testimony to the universal solidarity that must exist among all countries.

In this context, our government expresses its concern over the situation of the homeless, orphaned, and abandoned children and makes an appeal for international cooperation to insure implementation in all countries of the rights set forth in the convention on the rights of children. Guatemala has set out on its own path. It is joining its efforts with those of national, international, public, and private organizations to work for child welfare and to give children the future they deserve.

Our government has established a clear policy of rapprochement and integration with other countries. We want to express our satisfaction with Honduras' rejoining the Central American economic integration treaty and the real possibility of expanding Central America from five to seven countries with the presence of Panama and Belize. We have signed ambitious free trade agreements with El Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, and Colombia, and hope in the near future to be able to expand similar relations with other countries in the region.

I want to conclude my speech with what represents for my people an act of faith in the international community, in the fundamental rights of men, as clear testimony of their unequivocal desire for peace. Guatemala, consistent with its policy of respect of human rights at every level and strictly adhering to international law, has taken a fundamental step to expressly recognize the right to self-determination of the Belizean people. This has opened the door to end a conflict that dates back to the year 1859 when it was documented in the border treaty signed by Guatemala and the United Kingdom of Great Britain. We hope that Guatemala's decision will be assessed by the international community in its true dimension, both for our country and for peace in the region, and that we will be joined in our best efforts so the controversy can be resolved within the framework of international law. The recognition of Belize and the establishment of diplomatic relations permits us to solve the conflict in a civilized manner. I declare, however, that this territorial conflict, which still persists, must never again constitute an obstacle to the rapprochement and brotherhood that should exist between our peoples or to the reciprocal support and cooperation that should exist between the two nations.

Finally, delegates, I want to announce before the conscience of the world that Guatemala supports firmly and resolutely, regardless of how large the effort, any initiative throughout the world that favors peace processes. I cite from the Gospel: Blessed be the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. Blessed be this organization which has struggled, is struggling, and will continue to struggle for peace. May God bless it and its nations. Thank you very much. [applause]

Delegation Official on Talks Held in Mexico

PA2709173791 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Sep 91 p 2

[Text] Manuel Conde Orellana, president of the government delegation negotiating with the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity], said on 25 September that the rebels and government commissions had agreed on several points regarding the complicated topic of human rights at the recent meeting held in Mexico. This shows the success of this new round of talks, he said.

The official stated that no one can talk about an alleged failure, because several points were approved at the negotiating table. He added that the parts set the foundations for several basic topics to be discussed and broadened in future meetings.

He said that the talks were very positive because they allowed the complicated topic of human rights to be advanced, even if it was not completely covered. However, the URNG as well as the government commission indicated their satisfaction at the agreement reached regarding the foundations for the discussion of some basic topics.

Conde Orellana said that, as is logical, the talks encountered some problems when they touched underlying topics that merit deep analysis and prior consultation. This is primarily because they are related to constitutional norms, international laws, and other judicial and government aspects.

Conde Orellana mentioned the case of compulsory military service, which is used in several countries in the world. It is a constitutional norm in Guatemala, although the way in which it is done must be studied. This topic was discussed during the talks with the URNG, but Conde Orellana was reticent, to avoid being indiscrete.

Honduras

Callejas on U.S. Government's Forgiving Debt

PA2809033591 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2256 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Text] Washington, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas said today that the U.S. Government's forgiving of Honduras' $434 million debt makes the two nations "partners for the future."

"This decision gives each of my fellow citizens the equivalent of one and half years of income per capita," Callejas said after signing the documents at the State Department.

AID administrator Ronald Ruskens emphasized that forgiving the Honduran debt represented recognition of the "courage and vision" of Callejas and U.S. President George Bush.

The Honduran president "has splendidly proven his political determination" by implementing a strict structural adjustment program to revitalize the economy.

The agreements signed today deal with $325 million in credits from AID and $109 million in loans within the so-called Public Law 480 (or Food for Peace Program).

Honduras is the second Central American nation to benefit from having its debt forgiven, and it is the Latin American and Caribbean nation that has received the largest amount of aid from the U.S. Government.

On 25 September, Nicaragua signed an agreement in which the United States forgave its $262 million debt, whereas both Bolivia and Jamaica signed pacts in August concerning their bilateral obligations, and Chile did the same in June.

Callejas emphasized his government's pledge within the agreement to create an ecology protection fund that will be financed with 30 million lempiras over the next 5 years.

The United States and Honduras "are now partners for the future; that is the meaning of this debt forgiving agreement," the president said.

Authorities Deny Nicaraguan Gunrunning Reports

PA2709205491 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 91 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa—The UN Observer Group for Central America [ONUCA] has not detected the presence of recontras or camps to ship weapons by air from Honduras, an ONUCA official in this capital has stated.

"Nothing has been found," said ONUCA spokesman Isel Rivero, who said that ONUCA members have traveled to Capire and Palestina. According to the pro-Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA, shipments of weapons and supplies are being flown from these places to the recontras aboard a small airplane and a helicopter.

Rivero said that the Nicaraguan Government has yet to issue an official report or communication to ONUCA concerning the alleged actions of the recontras in Honduras.

"We have conducted investigations and absolutely nothing was found," stated the official. Nevertheless, he said that his patrols remain alert in case any situation arises in the region.

ONUCA has a base in Danli, from where it carries out its daily patrols along the border with Nicaragua, while another contingent is stationed on the Nicaraguan side.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Eugenio Castro rejected the report in the Nicaraguan newspaper and said that this is one of the false alarms spread by pro-Sandinist media months ago.

Armed Forces Spokesman Guillermo Pagan said there are no reports on the presence of the recontras in Honduran territory; adding that this would not be allowed because President Rafael Callejas' position rejecting this is well-known.

"If they are doing this covertly, they will have to go," stated the spokesman, who added that the so-called Green Task Force and other military units are in the region of Capire.

Pagan emphasized that any movement of armed men, or any other type of action, would have been reported by people in the region, or by the military contingents deployed in the zone.

Nicaragua

Government Urged To Condemn U.S. Cuba Blockade

PA2809020591 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] The Soviet announcement that it will withdraw its troops from Cuba has once again brought to the forefront the already old and, in many respects, illogical U.S. embargo against the revolutionary island, while imperialism has stepped up its propaganda that Cuba must have "democracy" and "freedom."

Even if the United States were to find an unwitting believer incapable of seeing through its interventionist disguise, there is nothing to justify Cuba's subjection—as a sovereign nation—to conditions from abroad and to doing what is most advantageous for that foreign power, instead of acting of its own free will. Cuba's sovereignty and independence, like any country's, cannot be shaped by the ideological schemes of a foreign nation.

In response to the interventionist efforts by the United States to impose on Cuba a certain form of political and social organization, and in response to the USSR's unilateral announcements, Cuba has reacted the only

way that a country that protects and demands respect for its national dignity and sovereignty could be expected to react.

In addition to the USSR-Cuba negotiation of the Soviet military withdrawal from the island, which as an act of give and take—and Soviet dignity—should at least be reciprocated by the withdrawal of the Yankees from Guantanamo, the United States must end its 32-year embargo against Cuba if it intends to play the role of arbiter of worldwide "democratization," while in fact it is playing the role of policeman and views Cuba as its prisoner.

The Soviet military withdrawal must be resolved by Cuba and the USSR on a level of mutual respect. The cessation of the U.S. embargo should be discussed—against the Yankees' imperial will—at the UN General Assembly that was inaugurated this month.

It is there, on that occasion, that the Nicaraguan Government must prove the certainty and sincerity of the words of Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus that as a friend of the United States, Nicaragua is not subject to any pressure whatsoever. If this is the case, Nicaragua must maintain an aggressive Latin American policy against the anachronistic U.S. embargo against Cuba, which constitutes true apartheid on this continent.

Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Cuba and, despite all the difficulties that have been fundamentally caused by the Yankee embargo, it has always received from Cuba its permanent solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, which is expressed in different areas, such as health; and Cuba has never made any demands or set conditions in any area. With the brotherly respect Cuba has shown us, the Nicaraguan Government should condemn and vote against the embargo that its friend, the United States, has illegally and unfairly maintained.

If the government is short of reasons to adopt a sovereign attitude in keeping with its proclaimed nonalignment, in deciding whether to condemn the embargo against Cuba it should take into consideration that its U.S. friend believes that the cold war and communism are dead, which means that Cuba is not and never was a threat to the United States.

In this case, what reasons are there to continue with the absurd embargo against Cuba? The only way to believe that the United States intends to play a leading role favorable to democracy is for that country to be consistent and lift the embargo against Cuba.

The Nicaraguan Government must also do its part by demanding the cessation of the embargo; in such a sovereign act it would not be alone; it would have the honorable company, among others, of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who in his speech at the UN Assembly asked the U.S. Government to end the economic, commercial, and financial embargo against Cuba.

This is the only viable way to resolve an artificial and harmful situation and to favor worldwide detente, normal international relations, and the continent's much talked about democratization. The embargo, a disturbing factor in any relationship, must disappear and Nicaragua must contribute toward its disappearance.

Unidentified Men Fire at Godoy Residence

PA2709144491 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1402 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Managua, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)— According to Managua radio stations, unidentified men fired at Vice President Virgilio Godoy's house from a moving vehicle early this morning. There were no victims.

In remarks to Radio Corporacion, Godoy confirmed the attack and reported that several bullet holes can be seen in the front part of the house, located in the southern outskirts of the city.

Attack Said Not Aimed at Godoy

PA2809040391 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Managua, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Government Ministry denied on 27 September that Vice President Virgilio Godoy was the target of an attack—in which no casualties were inflicted—early this morning.

Godoy had reported earlier that unidentified persons, whom he said have ties with the Sandinists, had opened fire at 0100 (0700 GMT) on his residence in the southern outskirts of this capital.

The Government Ministry issued an official communique stating that a shoot- out took place when a National Police (controlled by the Sandinists) patrol intercepted several unidentified criminals who had stolen a vehicle an hour earlier in northern Managua.

"What happened is that the criminals were located a few meters from Vice President Godoy's house and they opened fire when the police intercepted them; some of the shots hit his residence," a Government Ministry spokesman explained to ACAN-EFE.

The same source added that five shots hit Godoy's house and two shots hit adjoining houses.

A police spokesman also said that when the National Police investigation personnel arrived at the scene, no one in Godoy's family would let them enter the residence to conduct an investigation.

Shortly before the official communique was issued, the vice president said that members of a police station located near his house arrived at his residence at 0900 (1500 GMT) to start the investigation.

Godoy Comments on Attack

PA2809000191 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1430 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Vice President Virgilio Godoy by unidentified reporter in Managua on 27 September—live]

[Text] [Reporter] We have contacted Vice President Dr. Virgilio Godoy. Dr. Godoy, first we want to say that we are sincerely happy that you and your family were not harmed. Dr. Godoy, we would like you to tell us what happened at your home early this morning.

[Godoy] First, thank you, Luis, for your words, but we are all fine. My family and I are all fine. As for what happened; after midnight, at around 0100, a moving vehicle fired several shots at my residence. Some of the bullets penetrated the house, but no one was hurt. The only damage to the house was bullet holes.

It is strange, but the incident took place a few hours after Mr. Luis Carrion Cruz, one of the top bosses of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] made statements against me in Matagalpa. I believe it is all a product of a campaign of hate promoted by the Sandinists, which was strengthened this past week by accusations and statements made against me on several occasions by a renegade priest, Miguel d'Escoto. On other occasions in Matagalpa, former Interior Minister Tomas Borge, has made statements against me. On various occasions it has been the Ortega brothers, both General Humberto Ortega, as well as his brother Daniel Ortega, who have made such statements. We must add that Luis Carrion was the first deputy interior minister and in charge of the directorate of state security; therefore, he is familiar with repressive organizations. I would not doubt that he has some connection to the paramilitary groups created by the FSLN over the past few months.

[Reporter] Do you plan to file charges with the police?

[Godoy] I do not assign much importance to doing that because the same people who were members of the Interior Ministry in the past are now working for the Government Ministry, except, perhaps, for the top officials. If we are just going to hear a public relations official say that nothing happened and that the holes in the walls and doors are simply a childish prank, I prefer to leave things as they are. You must remember that when the attempt in San Isidro took place, the public relations official at the Government Ministry made statements in which he almost implied that it was all a fantasy, even though a person was killed. He said that nothing had happened and that it was just a case of common crime—case closed.

[Reporter] Dr. Godoy, a few minutes ago we spoke to your wife, Sonia. She was telling us that the police were there and that they asked you if you had heard one or two vehicles. I would like you to comment on the fact that the police were already at your house and asking you about the assailants.

[Godoy] As you know, the police station is located only two blocks from my house. The shots were quite loud. The noise was considerable. The neighbors woke up, but the police did not show up until after 0900. Eight hours had already passed since the incident. I have an old anecdote that applies. Some burglars visited my house once in the days of Somoza. Someone convinced me to go to the police. I did not want to go, but I went anyway. I came back with a policeman to check out the house. After inspecting the house the man simply said: It looks like there has been a robbery here. That was it for the investigation.

[Reporter] There has been some talk about providing the vice president with bodyguards? What happened? Are they with you or not?

[Godoy] I have never had any bodyguards and I do not want them because I do not think having them solves anything.

[Reporter] Even after the attack, Dr. Godoy?

[Godoy] Even after the attack.

[Reporter] Vice President Godoy, if you have anything else to add to this interview, Radio Catolica is available to you, of course.

[Godoy] I only want to say that it is all part of the campaign of hate being promoted by the FSLN and the FSLN leaders, including the man who was in charge of state security and who caused much pain and discomfort for the Nicaraguan people. You can be sure of one thing, however; I will not be frightened by this. They are not going to frighten me this way and I am going to continue to carry out my duties as I have in the past. I trust the Nicaraguan people and that is enough.

[Reporter] A few minutes ago you said that Mr. Luis Carrion Cruz had made some accusations against you in Matagalpa. Could you point your finger at Luis Carrion for this attack?

[Godoy] I would point my finger at all of them because they all act in coordination. You must remember that every time something happens here, it seems it has all been planned. Evidently, the attack has some relationship to the statements, which were made by Luis Carrion Cruz in Matagalpa on 26 September and which were published by one of the morning newspapers today. A few weeks ago, Mr. Tomas Borge made serious threats against me in Matagalpa when he spoke to his followers [paniaguados]. We must also remember that the renegade priest, Miguel D'Escoto also made public some agreements and other things that called for my elimination. The Ortega brothers have not been left out of this. Therefore, they are directly responsible if anything happens. They are the instigators and masterminds of all of this and of what may happen in the future.

[Reporter] Thank you for being with us, but we want to tell you that we are happy that you and your family were unharmed in this incident.

[Godoy] Thank you Luis. You are very kind.

Panama

Reaction to Bush's Nuclear Weapons Speech

PA2909142991 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 91 p 1A

[From the "As of Today" column]

[Text] Since 6 August 1945, day one of the atomic era, the world has lived under the threat of an Armageddon for which mankind has had to pay. As predicted, the USSR detonated its own bomb a few years later, thus beginning what is known as the nuclear race. The fission bombs were followed by the fusion bombs in a sort of self-destructive frenzy that could have unchained the apocalypse at any moment or at the slightest mistake (as almost happened in October 1962). Then came a time called the period of balance of terror, which had a very high economic, political, and psychological cost. The two superpowers, involved in senseless competition, neglected the modernization of their respective economies and allowed tremendous social problems to accumulate. When Gorbachev rose to power, the black cloud hovering over the world since 1945 was lifted. For the first time in history since World War II, it was possible to agree on reducing the arsenals. The pretext of accumulating them was the danger each rival represented to the other. Now that the Soviet Union has disintegrated, the United States is left without that excuse. President Bush has just decided unilaterally to substantially reduce its nuclear weapons. This is an audacious, fruitful, and encouraging initiative that the Soviets have received in the same spirit in which it was made, and mankind at long last has reason to feel optimistic.

University Workers Oppose U.S. Envoy on Campus

PA2809225191 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 91 p 2A

[Report by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] The Association of Panama University Employees (ASEUPA), headed by Xiomara Ambulo, has decided unanimously and by acclamation to prohibit U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton from entering the campus on 30 September, the day in which the new university rector will take office.

The measure was approved after it was announced at the association's general assembly on 27 September at the Jose Dolores Moscote Conference Hall that Hinton will be one of the guests at the ceremony.

The ASEUPA members rejected the invitation issued to Hinton. They called him "Yankee proconsul" and blamed him for the "massacre of thousands of Panamanians" during the December 1989 invasion. They also criticized what they described as his constant meddling in Panama's domestic affairs.

Among the actions to express its rejection of Hinton's presence, the ASEUPA will organize a photo exhibit of the dead during the invasion, post placards expressing their views, and issue a document declaring the ambassador persona non grata because of what he represents to the Panamanian people.

Courts To Try Medellin Cartel Treasurer

PA2809032391 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 91 p32A

[Report by Irene Hernandez G.]

[Text] Colombian national Eduardo Martinez, treasurer of the Medellin Cartel, has been charged with laundering drug money in a Panama City bank. He will be tried by Panamanian courts next 24 October, a judicial source told LA PRENSA.

Martinez is under arrest in Miami. He will be the first foreigner to be tried in Panama for issues related to drug trafficking and money laundering, the source pointed out.

Due to his absence and in accordance with Law No. 3 dated February 1990, Martinez—who has been charged with illegal monetary transactions resulting from drug trafficking—will be tried in the First Circuit Penal Court that is under Judge Carmen Galvez de Santana.

Another Colombian national, Alonso de Jesus Correa Acevedo, will be tried with the former treasurer of the Medellin Cartel.

The prosecutor will be Ovidio Ismael Caballero, of the Seventh District, while the court-appointed lawyers for the defense will be Ruben Pecchio and Rolando Marco Hermoso.

Following Martinez' arrest in Colombia in 1989 and his extradition to the United States, it was disclosed that Martinez made monetary transactions in a local bank that were later investigated by the National Banking Commission.

The investigations carried out by the Office of the Attorney General have concluded and now the dossier is in the First Circuit Court where the trial will be held.

Gonzalez, Gaitan Reported Seen in Darien

PA2909023791 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by Andres Davila]

[Text] Panamanian Edison Asprilla, in a sworn declaration given at the Public Prosecutor's Office, has said that "I saw Gonzalo Gonzalez and Eliecer Asuncion Gaitan

in August in Darien Province with individuals who appeared to be Colombians. I recognized Gonzalez and Gaitan because I knew them very well when I was a militant member of the Dignity Battalion, with which I trained for four weeks."

Asprilla, who was summoned by the Public Prosecutor's Office to give a sworn declaration, made these important statements confirming Assistant District Attorney Carlos Herrera Moran's suspicions of a possible guerrilla outbreak in Darien Province, at the Colombian border.

The alleged presence of "Chalo" Gonzalez, who was chief of the Macho de Monte elite unit which achieved notoriety during the dark era of the dictatorship, coincides with his disappearance from the Republic of Peru, where the former soldier had reportedly accepted diplomatic asylum.

Asprilla said that after 20 December 1989, when the United States invaded Panama, a group of former soldiers, Dignity Battalion members, and Noriega followers plotted to destabilize the country to ensure that the dismantled Panama Defense Forces [PDF] would regain power. It was then, Asprilla added, that these officers contacted certain leaders of the Colombian guerrillas, such as those of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

After saying that he was a member of the FEP (Federation of Panamanian Students) political organization, Asprilla noted that he saw Gonzalez and Gaitan in the vicinity of Sapo Hill, Darien Province, making contacts and organizing the movement that aims to become a guerrilla group.

In another part of his sworn declaration, Asprilla stated that he was contacted by a fellow university student to transport two other individuals to the mountainous area of Sapo Hill, which was reportedly going to be the headquarters of the rebel forces. Asprilla led two unidentified people to the area, who took notes and drew maps of the area, "but I never knew what this was all about," Asprilla said. He added that he received $150 at the end of the trip. One of them, a Colombian, told me that I could become a good commander, but I paid little attention to his statement and returned to Panama. I have not seen the three individuals I have mentioned since then, but I would venture to say that "Chalo" Gonzalez and Gaitan were their immediate superiors, Asprilla noted.

A communique issued by PIP (Peruvian Investigative Police) reported that Gonzalo Gonzalez, former chief of the Macho de Monte unit, an elite attack and defense group of the dismantled PDF, traveled from Lima to Arequipa Department, southeast of Lima, where all trace of him disappeared. Presumably, at that place he also had contacts with leaders of the Marxist Shining Path guerrilla group, which presumably helped him leave Peru clandestinely.

The Panamanian Foreign Relations Ministry issued a communique stating that relations between Peru and Panama are clearly deteriorating, because the case of "Chalo" Gonzalez and Heraclides Sucre, former soldiers and close Noriega collaborators who are wanted by Panama for crimes committed against their fellow soldiers, were not treated with due importance.

Assailants Shoot at First Lady; No Casualties

PA2709162391 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Justino Gonzalez, Jr.]

[Text] On 26 September, unidentified individuals fired at First Lady Ana Mae Diaz de Endara at the entrance to her mother's residence in the capital. This was reported by ACAN EFE citing a TVN (Channel 2) newscast.

The report states that the incident occurred at 1700, when unidentified individuals traveling in a vehicle fired at Ana Mae, without hitting their target.

This is the second attack on President Endara's relatives. The first one was against his grandson Javier Yap, who was fired at in his residence on Via Porras.

The Technical Judicial Police said that it knows nothing about the attack on President Endara's wife.

No official was present at the Institutional Protection Service offices, headquartered at the Presidency, at 2100 when efforts were made to confirm this incident.

This attack occurred two days after Vice President Guillermo Ford announced the implementation of a plan that includes the gradual dismissal or reduction of 22,000 employees from the state payroll as a commitment to international credit institutions.

This also occurred amid announcements of a number of demonstrations by various groups next week to protest the government's economic policy.

Presidential Official Denies Attack

PA2909032191 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by James Aparicio]

[Text] On 27 September, Carlos Bares, head of the Institutional Protection Service (SPI) of the Presidency denied an attempt on the life of First Lady Ana Mae Diaz de Endara on the night of 26 September.

"I have reports that shots were fired near the house where she was," Bares said when LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA spoke to him over the telephone.

Bares denied press reports indicating that several unidentified individuals opened fire on Ana Mae de Endara when she arrived at the home of her mother, Carolina Diza Cheng, in the Parque Lefevre neighborhood.

"The reports I have indicate that the shooting was not directed at her or her car, but that the shooting was in the vicinity of the house," Bares stressed.

Endara on Guarantees for Political Freedom

PA2709205791 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Sep 91 p 1

[Statement issued by President Guillermo Endara Galimany in Panama City on 27 September]

[Text] The president guarantees all government employees the full freedom to hold a political opinion, whether or not they are members of a political party. He also guarantees to these government employees that he will not take any measure against personal opinions. The president specifically guarantees that all Arnulfist Party convention delegates who are government employees will have full freedom to participate and to vote as they wish at the Arnulfist Party convention on 29 September 1991.

Panama City, 26 September 1991.

Guillermo Endara Galimany

President of Panama

Argentina

Menem Comments on Pharmaceuticals Patents Bill

PY2709182691 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 27 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem reported that "on 30 September or 1 October" the drafting of the bill on pharmaceuticals patents, which the executive branch will submit to Congress, will be finished. He "entirely" discounted any U.S. Government interference in the process.

Menem said the bill "is being discussed and agreed upon by all the interested parties." He explained that "priorities" were established in its drafting. He added: "The first priority was given to people and the second to Argentina and its insertion in the international community."

In an interview with the television program "Contra Reloj," which was broadcast by a local channel last night, Menem said: "The economic interests of the laboratories and companies come third. Based on these priorities, we are drafting a new bill on pharmaceutical patents that will be submitted to congress next week."

Asked about U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman's comments on the issue, Menem said: "The comments were not as exaggerated or imprudent as some interested parties tried to make believe."

He said these parties "have been trying to make the United States and Argentina clash through the U.S. ambassador and this [words indistinct]"

He added: "The Argentine Government, and especially the president of the Republic, has the best concept of Ambassador Todman. His work has allowed Argentine-U.S. relations to improve; therefore, the alleged difficulties created by his comments have no relation to reality whatsoever." [passage omitted]

Di Tella Meets U.S. Secretary of State Baker

PY2709183191 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1135 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker stated that "Argentina is a favored country within the framework of U.S. relations with the continent." He said: "This is the best time in the history of bilateral relations."

Baker said this to the press before meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella at the Towers room of the Waldorf Astoria hotel, where the U.S. delegation attending the 46th UN General Assembly is staying.

Oscar Feito, Foreign Ministry institutional affairs and press director, reported that during their lengthy meeting, Di Tella and Baker discussed the policy on subsidies for the agriculture sector implemented by the U.S. Government. Di Tella will meet with his French counterpart Roland Dumas today, and he will leave tonight for Israel. [passage omitted]

Di Tella referred to President Menem's visit to the United States in November, and described it as "spectacular."

He said that he and Baker analyzed the instructions that will be given to the two technical teams that will sign the treaty on investment guarantees.

Concerning the pharmaceutical patent law, Di Tella admitted that there are opposing interests "which are exerting a natural pressure, but that it will be up to the Argentine Congress, which is a sovereign institution, to make the definitive decision on the law."

According to Feito, Di Tella talked with Baker on the results of the meeting with British Foreign Affairs Minister Douglas Hurd, seeking agreement on the reduction of military troops in the Malvinas Islands and the creation of a commission to analyze the possibility of oil prospecting.

More on Meeting

PY2709183891 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1404 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (NA)—Secretary of State James Baker stated that current U.S. relations with Argentina "are experiencing one of the best moments." He added that Washington sees this situation "very well."

"Argentina is one of the countries of the hemisphere with which we maintain the best relations," the U.S. secretary of state stated on meeting his Argentine counterpart, Guido di Tella.

The meeting between Baker and Di Tella took place last night at a hall on the Waldorf Astoria Hotel's 34th floor, on a day when the Argentine foreign minister also held an important meeting with his British counterpart, Douglas Hurd.

Di Tella said that during the meeting "special emphasis" was placed on the issue of agricultural subsidies implemented by the United States and the EC, a [word indistinct] that Argentina has been complaining about for a long time.

Di Tella said current relations with the United States are normal. "The strange thing is not the current but the previous relations because having bad relations with one of the continent's most important countries is not a very brilliant idea."

He said that Argentine relations with the United States are not better than relations with European countries. He added: "We have good relations with the two, but the fact is that relations with Europe are not new, while relations with the United States are."

Referring to the issue of subsidies on agricultural products, he said: "It is an issue that keeps us annoyed with both the United States and the EEC."

Di Tella stated: "There will be no adequate solution on the issue of subsidies if there is no inclusion of agriculture in GATT."

He said that the conditions to find a solution "are becoming very demanding because in fact we should reach an initial agreement before the end of the year."

He explained further that next year "will be an electoral year because the EEC will have to renew its authority and that makes us think that perhaps the best thing is to find a solution project by the end of this year."

He added that according to the different contacts he held with representatives from Europe and the United States, "it seems that joint efforts are being made to achieve a solution before the end of the year."

"On the contrary, there should be no reason for hope for next year," he said.

The Argentine foreign minister noted that the United States "subsidizes as much or more than the EEC and has been a factor of disturbance in international trade as serious as [word indistinct]."

He said: "I think the cost of subsidies in the United States, the damage to urban consumers, and the damage to taxpayers have led government opinion toward a true and genuine reform."

He said that his dialogue with Baker, as well as another contact he held previously with Trade Representative Carla Hills, allowed him to understand that U.S. authorities "are more willing than European authorities" to eliminate the subsidies.

Falklands Oil Exploration Agreement Signed

PY2709143091 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2017 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Report by Jose Maria Monzon]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (NA)—The governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom agreed here to begin joint studies on possibilities for oil exploration and exploitation in the Malvinas Islands zone. The agreement is the first of its kind since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations.

This was the result [words indistinct] 20-minute meeting that Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella and UK Foreign Affairs Secretary Douglas Hurd held at the United Nations' Plaza Hotel.

Di Tella showed his satisfaction with the agreement, saying: "We talked about the possibility of studying new forms of cooperation if this oil exploration agreement is implemented."

Di Tella added, however, that "there are no indications that such resources abound" in the archipelago's zone. The two countries maintain a sovereignty dispute over the islands.

Di Tella said the two countries' foreign ministries "will designate representatives to explore different forms of future cooperation" on oil exploration.

The meeting was also attended by Malvinas Area Director Carlos Otegui, Chief Adviser Andres Cisneros, Foreign Policy Deputy Director Hernan Masini y Escurra, and Jorge Vazquez, Argentine ambassador to the United Nations. The issues of fishing in the South Atlantic, GATT negotiations on agriculture, and British investments in Argentina were also discussed during the meeting.

Di Tella said the "success" of today's agreement contributed to the agreement announced in Buenos Aires and London yesterday regarding the movement of military ships and planes. Di Tella added: "We have been discussing over the last few months this very important issue that will help return our relations to normal levels."

Argentine diplomatic spokesmen said the most important item in today's meeting was "the impression that the United Kingdom does not want to move ahead on the issue of oil exploitation in the Malvinas region without an agreement with Argentina."

The sources said: "New possibilities for cooperation will open if oil is found in the islands."

The sources added that it was "essential" to reach a political agreement on the issue because "oil companies will not be interested in investing in the area for exploration or exploitation" otherwise.

The two countries' representatives also discussed the issue of agriculture subsidies that is being negotiated at the Uruguay GATT Round.

Di Tella and Hurd talked about the possibilities of an agreement on the issue by the year's end, when negotiations are scheduled to end.

Di Tella told Argentine journalists covering his visit to New York: "It would be very important for us if we can conclude an agreement by year's end on agriculture policy reform. Everyone agrees that failure to reach an agreement will have catastrophic consequences on world trade."

Di Tella said the United Kingdom "is one of the countries that favors reforms on the issue of subsidies the most. I had the impression from our dialogue that there is a consensus in the EC to take a more flexible position" on the subsidies issue.

Regarding fishing in the Malvinas Island zone, Di Tella said the fishing commission is still negotiating the issue. Di Tella added that he trusted "there will be progress in the future, just as in the past."

Diplomatic sources said negotiations are focusing on the possibility of extending the fishing ban over an area in

the form of a semicircle west of the Malvinas Island. The sources added that the fishing commission will meet in November to decide issue.

The sources said the fishing ban prevented the uncontrolled plundering of economically feasible species like squid.

The sources added that presently the two governments are exchanging information on the capture and movement of shoals of fish while keeping separate patrols in the South Atlantic.

The issue of British investments in Argentina was also discussed during the meeting, particularly possible British investments in the areas of gas and electricity.

"British investments in Argentina are increasing to interesting levels. We are talking about an important volume that has lately reached a figure of more than $100 million," Di Tella said.

Defense Minister Reorganizes Ministry

PY2709202791 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1724 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)—Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez announced today the creation of two new secretariats and five undersecretariats as part of the reorganization process within the Defense Ministry. He appointed Juan Ferreira Pinho as military affairs secretary and Jorge Pereyra de Olazabal as planning and reorganization secretary.

Gonzalez made this announcement during a news conference he and President Menem granted at the military sector of the metropolitan airport following the suspension of the trip he was scheduled to make to Puerto Belgrano Naval Base.

Gonzalez said that he proposed a reorganization of the defense sector to President Menem because it does not comply with the government's objectives of state reform.

He said that the new secretariats will handle military affairs and the planning and reorganization of enterprises within the defense sector.

The policy and strategy, and the scientific and technology research undersecretariats will report to the military affairs secretariat.

The planning secretariat will control the civil area and logistic support for the military sector. This secretariat will in turn be divided into three undersecretariats: one undersecretariat that will rationalize and reorganize defense enterprises through a council that will control complete, partial, or concessionary privatizations where the state holds a controlling or a minority interest; an undersecretariat to handle patrimonial assets, which will analyze the assets that the Defense Ministry is planning to sell off; and an undersecretariat to handle administration and the budget.

Gonzalez also reported that the modification of the draft system for compulsory military service is being analyzed. He said: "The basic concept being analyzed involves resorting in the medium term to civilian forces, periodically trained for mobilization during a conflict."

Asked about the privatization of the Zapla blast furnace, he said that the documents for the upcoming bid are ready.

He concluded by saying: "The rationalization plan is underway and the resources to pay voluntary retirements are already available."

IDB Approves Three Loans for Public Sector

PY2809162491 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Sep 91

[Summary] Buenos Aires, 25 Sept (TELAM)—The Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] announced today the approval of three loans totalling $490 million to support Argentina's state reform and to strengthen provincial entities servicing the electric system.

Brazil

President Collor To Approve Pay Increase

PY2909004091 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] On 30 September, President Fernando Collor will sign the congressionally approved bill adjusting military salaries. This adjustment will be 45 percent on average and will go into effect on 1 October. This decision was arrived at today during a meeting between the ministers and the president's legal adviser.

Amnesty International Assistance Sought

PY3009023091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2244 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Sao Paulo (Brazil), 28 Sep (EFE)—It was reported on 28 September that the Sao Paulo government decided to request the advice of Amnesty International in training civilian and military police personnel because of an average 70 deaths caused by Sao Paulo police every month.

In 1990, military police caused the deaths of 585 people, an average of 1.6 deaths every day and 49 deaths every month. During the first eight months of 1991, 560 people died in confrontations with police in downtown Sao Paulo, representing an average of 2.33 deaths every day and 70 deaths every month.

To reduce these figures, the Sao Paulo State Public Security Secretariat accepted an Amnesty International proposal to speak to future civilian and military police personnel on citizens' rights.

Representatives of Amnesty International, the Security and Justice Secretariats, and Sao Paulo University organizations studying violence comprised the group that defined the content of the course "Rights of the Citizenry," which will be given to policemen beginning 8 October 1991.

Amnesty International Vice President Rodolfo Konder feels that the course represents a silent revolution, and that there will be an exchange of Brazilian policemen with those from other countries.

Sao Paulo State Public Security Secretary Pedro Franco de Campos said that the course at police schools will help a great deal in training personnel in order to improve the image of the police among the population.

Comparison of Collor Address to UN Assembly

PY2609010291

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on 24 September in Section One on page six carries the "full text" of President Fernando Collor's address at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly.

This version has been compared with the Rede Globo Television version published in the 24 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 15 and found to be identical, except for the following variations:

Column one, first full paragraph, sentence one make read: Mr. President: I wish to congratulate your excellency on your election as president of this session of the United Nations General Assembly, an election that represents recognition of Saudi Arabia's traditional international cooperation and express recognition of your excellency's personal merits.

I have great pleasure in greeting the representatives of the new UN member states: the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia.

The association of the two republics that form the Korean peninsula represents a vivid example of a promising time for world peace.

The incorporation into the United Nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, whose determined struggle for independence is admired by the world, has brought special happiness to the concert of nations.

Secretary General Perez de Cuellar: I want to...(supplying additional material).

On page 17, column two, seventh full paragraph, only sentence make read: foreign debt problem that is draining the scarce capital...(clearing queried words).

Chile

Gorbachev Receives, Responds to Aylwin's Letter

PY2809033891 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev received a letter from Chilean President Patricio Aylwin, which was delivered by Christian Democratic Senator Maximo Pacheco, who is visiting Moscow.

Maximo Pacheco, in turn, received Gorbachev's letter answering Aylwin.

It should be recalled that Maximo Pacheco was Chilean ambassador to the USSR in the 60's during President Eduardo Frei's government. Pacheco voiced his optimism over the prospects of a growing relationship between the two countries.

Organizers of Teachers Union Strike Sued

PY2809033091 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Relay by Manola Robles]

[Excerpt] An Interior Ministry attorney at the Appellate Court filed this afternoon a lawsuit against the 15 members of the Teachers Union executive board, charging them with organizing the teachers' strike.

Justice Sergio Valenzuela, president of the first chamber of the Appellate Court, will hear this case.

The suit is filed against—among others—Osvaldo Verdugo, Maria Rosas, Jorge Padez, and Julio Valladares. This information was disclosed at La Moneda Palace by Interior Ministry Acting Under Secretary Gonzalo Martner, who explained the executive board's decision:

[Begin recording] The government adopted this decision defending the citizens' interests, especially those of the students' parents, who pay taxes and directly contribute to financing their children's education. These people obviously expect the government to react to the fact that their children's education is being harmed further and is beyond legitimate salary demands. However, the teachers have no right to resort to illegal means of pressure. In addition to being illegal, these methods contradict the common sense of the citizenry who wish to live in democracy which entails respecting everyone's rights but also entails respecting law and order. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Union Accepts Lawsuit

PY2809033491 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Teachers Union asserted that the teachers' leaders will respectfully accept the lawsuit filed against them by the government.

The Interior Ministry's decision, which affects 15 members of the Teachers Union executive board, was adopted due to the strike staged today throughout the country by teachers of municipal schools and subsidized private schools. [passage omitted]

Union Claims Success

PY2809151091 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Osvaldo Verdugo, a member of the Teachers Union, reported that the teachers' strike was successful because over 80 percent of the teachers joined it. He believes that this reveals the support of teachers and the public.

Concerning incidents outside La Moneda Palace, where a group of teachers demonstrated, Verdugo said they will denounce those who tried to distort the strike. Teachers Hector Fuentes and Guillermo Perez were arrested during the demonstration.

The Education Ministry reported that only 60 percent of the teachers joined the strike nationwide. The Teachers Union said, however, that over 80 percent of the teachers supported the measure. [passage omitted).

Education Under Secretary Raul Allard said that over 90 percent of the schools opened their doors and over 60 percent of the students attended classes. In this regard, Education Minister Ricardo Lagos said the strike was unsuccessful. [passage omitted]

Spain To Grant Credits, Investments

PY3009030691 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Spain will grant Chile approximately $2 billion in state credits and private investment. Chilean Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley reported that this confirms the continuous flow of foreign capital to Chile, which will increase to $3 billion this year.

Before departing for Germany today, Foxley met Spanish Economy Minister [title as heard] Claudio Aranzadi. The Spanish minister, accompanied by at least 100 Spanish businessmen, arrived today. He immediately met with Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley in the VIP room of Santiago International Airport.

The Spanish economy minister and the Chilean finance minister agreed on a financial plan for use of an $800 million Spanish loan to Chile. It will be used for private and state projects. Part of it will also be used for financial incentives, while a large percentage will be granted to small enterprises as credits. There are many investment areas: energy, education technology, streetlights, sports equipment, forestry, etc.

[Begin Aranzadi recording] The significant increase in Spanish investment in Chile has been estimated at approximately $2 billion before 1994. [end recording]

The two ministers stated that this commercial rapprochement, which is so beneficial for both countries, was possible thanks to the good bilateral relations adopted by Chilean President Patricio Aylwin and the head of government and the King and Queen of Spain.

Before departing for Germany, the Chilean finance minister explained that he will meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the president of the ruling German party, with whom he will hold important meetings aimed at promoting even greater economic and political rapprochement.

[Begin Foxley recording] Chile wants to exploit the commercial opportunities for our exports in a united Germany. Chilean exports to Germany increased 2.5 times between 1984 and 1990. In 1990, we exported almost $1 billion in goods to Germany. Now that the two Germanies are united, we have an important market for Chilean fruits, wood, mineral products, and manufactured goods. [end recording]

On returning to Chile next week, Foxley will explain the 1992 budget proposal to Congress.

Government Not To Recognize Croatia

PY2809025491 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The Chilean Government criticized the use of force to solve the crisis in Yugoslavia and also disclosed that it will not recognize Croatia, despite being asked to do so.

Acting Foreign Minister Edmundo Vargas disclosed the government's official communique on these issues.

[Begin recording] Chile and Yugoslavia share a strong friendship based, among other things, on the presence in Chile of a large number of Yugoslav immigrants, mainly from the Croatian coast, from Dalmatia, who together with their children have made a generous contribution to Chile's development.

Therefore, the Chilean Government voices its deep sorrow over the human losses in Yugoslavia and categorically rejects the actions that seek to modify by force the internal borders in that country. Moreover, it expresses its hope that the Yugoslav people and leaders, based on mutual respect and a cease fire, will continue the talks, which enjoy the full support of the international community, with the purpose of pacifying the country and achieving understanding. [end recording]

Vargas said that the government voiced its complete support for the UN Security Council's resolution which supports collective efforts in the search for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia. He also said that Chile will not recognize Croatia.

[Begin recording] At this moment, recognition of Croatia, which was requested, would not be an opportune decision. It could have a boomerang effect. The

great effort the international community is making, the effort we are supporting—and this is why I insisted it is something temporary—seeks to prevent the conflict from worsening, that is, that at least a cease fire be declared. [end recording]

Vargas said that ambassadors and various other officials requested the recognition of Croatia. He noted, however, that the Yugoslav ambassador in Chile, who is Croatian, continues to strictly obey orders from the Yugoslav authorities.

Vargas said that the Yugoslav ambassador visited the Foreign Ministry on Monday, 23 September, to disclose his position.

Soviet Ambassador Denies Cuban Accusations

PY2709161891 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Sep 91 p C3

[Report by Patricio Gomez Couchot]

[Text] Concepcion—Soviet Ambassador to Chile Yuriy Pavlov said that statements referring to the withdrawal of the Soviet military mission from Cuba as a unilateral decision or treason "are not in accordance with the facts" because Cuban authorities knew about the proposal for a long time.

"I respect our Cuban friends but their accusations are not true. They do not have any reason to speak about treason or anything like that regarding the announcement of our military mission's withdrawal. The mission's objective was to train the Cuban Armed Forces. The mission was fully accomplished and their presence there is no longer justified," Pavlov said.

The ambassador said that in the present circumstances the danger of a U.S. invasion of the island does not exist "and this has been assured not only to us but also to the Cubans." Pavlov said the issue of the Guantanamo base "is something that falls under the jurisdiction of the two countries' bilateral relations."

Pavlov participated yesterday in a forum organized by the University of Concepcion Student Federation, FEC, to discuss the Soviet Union's present and future. Former Communist Deputy Luis Guastavino; Chamber of Deputies President Jose Antonio Viera-Gallo; and Ignacio Walker, chief of political relations of the Ministry Secretary General of Government, participated in the forum.

Regarding the withdrawal timetable, Pavlov said that it will depend on negotiations with the Cuban Government "because we do not want to make a unilateral decision."

Asked if he was concerned about the lack of progress on democracy and human rights in Cuba, Pavlov said: "Cubans must determine the political system they want; it is not for us, or for any other country, to say what they must have." However, Pavlov added, Cuba must respect human rights like any other country in the world because it is a topic that concerns all UN members.

Pavlov said the deep changes in the Soviet Union increased the political power of democrats, and that the main figures representing this movement are Gorbachev and Yeltsin. "Despite the problems we are confronting, today the political situation is more solid than before; there is process of the Soviet peoples' self-determination," Pavlov said. The ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union needs financial aid and basic food assistance from the West "to help alleviate the high social cost of the transition to a market economy and to prevent conservatives from using people's unhappiness."

Regarding the possible trip to Chile of Erich Honecker, East Germany's former communist leader, Pavlov said: "We do not have any information from Moscow on the matter."

Regarding a trip by Army Commander-in-Chief Augusto Pinochet to the USSR, the ambassador said: "It is difficult for me to imagine a situation like that. It is practically impossible. I understand the general is going to visit some countries for strictly military reasons. We do not have contacts with the Chilean Army. I do not have any reason to think that the trip is possible."

Central Bank Reports $28 Million Surplus

PY2709162891 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Sep 91 p B10

[Summary] The Central Bank reported that the August trade surplus totalled $28 million and that exports stood at $666.9 million and imports at $639 million. It also pointed out that the surpluses have been decreasing since May.

Colombia

Commission Reports on Government-Rebel Talks

PA2909221291 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Caracas—The Colombian Government and the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] are attempting to secure the political agreements necessary to find a solution to the armed conflict in Colombia. This was stated in a document issued by the Advisory Commission on Public Order [Comision Asesora de Orden Publico], an organization comprising representatives of the principal political parties of the country, who met with the negotiating parties in the peace talks under way in Caracas.

In the document, which was disclosed in the past few hours, the Advisory Commission on Public Order notes that both the government and the CNGSB publicly noted the significance and need for a cease-fire agreement.

The acceptance by the two sides on the importance of reaching a cease-fire agreement prior to agreeing on a code of conduct of compulsory fulfillment in the areas of political mobility, armed operations, verification, and so

forth, leads us to hope that it will be achieved in a very short time, the commission's communique stated.

The note adds that the CNGSB maintains its policy of obtaining reasonable areas for the demilitarized zones, fundamentally proposing the simultaneous suspension of offensive actions and a cease-fire, which does not imply leaving the municipalities of Colombia without public force protection.

The public order commission reported that the guerrillas expressed an interest in creating an effective mechanism to solve the cases of kidnappings and the forced disappearances in Colombia. The CNGSB maintains its request that measures be adopted to prevent acts of persecution against the civilian population in remote areas and that security levels be established in the demilitarized zones, the document added.

The commission also states that the guerrillas view as very important the implementation of effective actions seeking to end the various demonstrations of violence and the actions of paramilitarism. Lastly, the commission reiterated its hope and desire that the Colombian Government and the CNGSB will secure a real peace agreement in the dialogue that is under way in Caracas. The communique is signed by the members of the Advisory Commission on Public Order, as follows: Horacio Serpa Uribe, Saulo Arboleda, Juan Gabriel Uribe, Carlos Rodado Noriega, Gilberto Vieira, and Oti Patino.

Rebel Negotiators Threaten To Walk Out of Talks

PA2709205191 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board hinted that it would leave the negotiations in Caracas on 27 September.

Spokespersons for the guerrillas accused the Armed Forces of conducting harassment operations in the area where the Secretariat of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia is located.

UC-ELN Dissidents Willing To Attend Talks

PA2909034891 Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 24 Sep 91 p 8-A

[Article by Enrique Rivas G.]

[Text] The Socialist Renewal Movement, a group that separated from the UC-ELN [Camilist Union-Army of National Liberation], led by Father Manuel Perez, announced on 23 September that it will stop all attacks on the country's oil and power networks. The group also expressed its willingness to appoint representatives to attend the negotiations in Caracas, Venezuela.

In his "debut," Jacinto Ruiz, the faction's national coordinator, said that his organization is willing to begin talks with the government and the various social sectors in search of agreements that will make it possible to make progress in the solution to the social conflict experienced by the country.

The Socialist Renewal Movement is composed of eight rebel fronts that operate along the northern coast and urban fronts that operate in 20 cities throughout the country.

The rebel organization said that even though the Constituent Assembly has opened to democratic participation, there is no complete freedom for social protests and for the popular sectors to express their political views.

When commenting on the group's differences with the national directorate of the UC-ELN, Jacinto Ruiz said that there were no democratic opportunities and two different views resulted. "We believe we have set a precedent. We have separated on good terms. We are willing to join the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board and we are willing to carry out serious negotiations," the rebel leader said.

Regarding the round of talks being held in Caracas, Venezuela, the Socialist Renewal Movement leader said that "Caracas cannot just be negotiations between one guerrilla structure and the government. The social movements are absent from the talks in Caracas."

Demilitarization

The Socialist Renewal Movement believes that a demilitarization agreement and the discussion, with the government, regarding the reduction and purge of the military is necessary to attain peace in the country. According to Ruiz, this process must result in the development of new political movements that will guarantee control of the paramilitary groups and a purge of the Armed Forces.

For the ELN "renovators" [perestroikos], the demobilization of the rebel groups in the country does not solve the peace problem. "We believe that the country needs national goals, and peace is a national goal. To attain this peace, it is necessary to implement ethics of peace, coexistence, and justice. Colombia needs to find a solution to a war among brothers that has gone on for too long."

Separation From the UC-ELN

Without hesitating for a single moment, Jacinto Ruiz said that several situations led to the separation from the UC-ELN national directorate. One of these situations was the recent change in international policy, mainly regarding the Eastern bloc. The effects of the socialist crisis on the Eastern countries, unlike the effects of Sandinism in Nicaragua and the revision of the Cuban process, resulted in contradictions that led to the break between this sector and the one led by Father Manuel Perez.

According to Ruiz, the international political framework has a meaning for every revolutionary movement, and in

this "we had our differences." Ruiz added that the Constituent Assembly, the peace process with the M-19, and "other situations that have to do with policy and priorities," also influenced our separation. This, according to Ruiz, led them to revise the role of the armed struggle and brought about the separation from the UC-ELN.

The rebel leader described the events in Eastern Europe as the culmination of an ideal that lasted 70 years, which represents a tragedy for the popular movement. "This also has to do with the crisis of capitalism in Latin America, we are experiencing a crisis that is making our people poor. We must find an alternative to capitalism for our people," Ruiz added.

The Socialist Renewal Movement also pointed out the need to rebuild the socialist ideal. "We cannot continue to follow a 35-year-old plan or wage an armed struggle that no longer represents what it did in the sixties and seventies. We cannot request a unilateral action."

For the first time in the 27 years since the organization promoted the armed struggle, the renewal faction of the ELN has announced that it is willing to lay down its weapons. In the beginning, this decision resulted in threats from a sector they call a minority; however, they believe that the national directorate does not harbor a desire for retaliation.

Regarding the destruction of oil pipelines, activity that began in 1984, the faction said that this was one of the differences it had with the national directorate. The faction believes that their actions should not hinder the civilian population. "The destruction of oil pipelines is not a revolutionary strategy."

Heading for Caracas

On the round of talks being held in Caracas, Jacinto Ruiz said that it is necessary to "demilitarize Caracas, and give it a civilian touch." This statement is based on the faction's belief that the talks are becoming "a strategy of two military forces."

In this sense, the faction believes that "Caracas should receive a shake-up."

'Paid Assassins' Kill Judicial Branch Official

PA2809041491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0053 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 27 Sep (EFE)—Police have reported that Ketty Gentil Ramirez, secretary at the city's Criminal Arraignment Directorate, was murdered today by gunmen downtown.

A spokesman for the Cali Metropolitan Police said that the official was gunned down in a downtown street by two paid assassins riding a motorcycle, who are presumed to work for the "Cali Cartel."

The wounded Gentil was taken to the Cali Departmental Hospital where she died despite medical efforts to save her life.

Ketty Gentil Ramirez, 40, was the secretary for Ana Milena Ceron de Valencia, regional director of criminal arraignment.

Gentil Ramirez is the second Cali Judicial Branch official murdered in less than one week. On 21 September, District Court Judge Fabiola Borrero de Campo, was attacked by a gunman inside a church.

The judge, who died on 25 September, was shot in the face while attending mass with her five children on the first anniversary of the murder of her husband, Oscar Campo. He was also a lawyer.

The Judicial Branch National Association (ASONAL) announced today that it will begin an indefinite strike to protest the constant death threats to its members.

Protection Plan Implemented

PA2909221791 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The Administrative Department of Security [DAS], the Judicial Branch National Association, and the Justice Minister are discussing a new and urgent protection plan, which will guarantee the personal safety of all judges and magistrates in the country.

The Justice Branch will guarantee the security of its officials. The High Council of Justice Administration will establish the strategy to provide adequate protection for over 1,300 threatened judges and magistrates throughout the country.

[Begin Fernando Brito, director of the Administrative Department of Security, recording] We believe this is the right course of action, and that it is a formula that will guarantee adequate security all the time. [end recording]

While the Judicial Branch implements the program, the government security agencies will continue to provide the protection. The DAS has only 200 escorts to protect over 100 judicial officers.

In addition, a case by case study will be made of the threats made against judges and magistrates.

Ecuador

Official Calls Talks With Peru 'Positive'

PA2709143391 Quito Radio Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 91

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Aleman has termed as positive the dialogue between the foreign ministers of Ecuador and Peru and announced that the [words indistinct] to reach an agreement to settle the border problem with Peru. The official, however, admitted there were differences on some points.

[Begin recording] [Aleman] I must say that talks held [words indistinct] diplomatic talks are always constructive.

[Reporter] Is there a possibility of reaching an agreement?

[Aleman] [Words indistinct] is constructive. Because of the differences that exist, we have not advanced in the talks as we had wanted. The (?stubborn) attitude on Peru's side to introduce new elements that nobody expected in the agreement or in the previous talks [words indistinct]. Ecuador is then [words indistinct] its normal life [words indistinct] to defend those rights [words indistinct]. In previous talks, Ecuador has insisted that [words indistinct] [end recording]

Army Ready To Face 'Any Contingency' With Peru

PA2709165291 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Text] Quito, Sep 25 (AFP)—On the night of 25 September, the Ecuadoran Defense Ministry published a communique highlighting that the Armed Forces and the Ecuadoran people are pacifists, but that they are "prepared and decided" to face any contingency in view of the tension that persists on the border with Peru.

The communique states that the Ecuadoran Armed Forces "have and will continue to observe national unity, and will comply with the policies established in the detente agreement that is to solve the problem in the Cusumaza-Bumbiza area, next to where the Yaupi River feeds into the Santiago River."

The communique adds that, as the binational commissions were able to prove in August, "there never was an incicent that even looked liked a raid" by the Ecuadorans into Peruvian territory. There are no ongoing military activities that could be called "an act of provocation by the Ecuadoran Army."

In this regard, the communique adds that the Ecuadoran Armed Forces "are carrying out the activities that are natural for an institution that has high morale, based on the legitimacy of their territorial rights and the efficiency of their training."

The communique also adds that the Armed Forces, like their people, are "a peaceful but organized and prepared institution, determined to respond at the right time" as the situation demands.

The Ecuadoran military communique also points out that it is paying little importance to newspaper reports published in Peru in the last few days, which it accuses of adopting "a warmongering attitude by spreading false reports in an attempt to exacerbate Peruvian public opinion."

Finally, Ecuadoran Defense Minister General Jorge Felix Mera believes the rumors "tend to aggravate the problem and have provoked an escalation of the conflict toward areas and issues not included in the detente agreement."

Mera made a call for national unity and asked the people to "trust their Armed Forces and the institutions, which in a coherent and responsible manner and with a great patriotic calling, are protecting the interests of the Ecuadoran nation."

* BCCI's Transactions With Local Banks Noted

91WD1180Z Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 29 Aug 91 p 11

[Text] Quito—The Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), which is involved in the world's biggest drug money laundering scandal, also had a financial arm in our country. This was determined by the special committee set up by the National Congress to investigate the laundering of drug dollars in our country.

The above was announced officially by committee members during the appearance yesterday by the superintendent of banks, Patricio Avila, who was provided with the documentation concerning this newly discovered case.

Discount Bank

In March 1990, according to the documents, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) had a claim for $400,000 against the Guayaquil Discount Bank, which is currently in liquidation.

The Discount Bank paid that debt in sucres (300.6 million sucres) through its legal representative, former Superintendent of Banks, Fernando Guerrero, who had assumed that position because the bank was in receivership.

In order to collect from the Discount Bank, the BCCI asked the then superintendent of banks, Fernando Guerrero, to make a transfer between those two banks.

Based on the transaction record signed by the former superintendent of banks, Fernando Guerrero, and the BCCI's attorney, Jose Joaquin Franco Porras, it has been established that the Discount Bank paid its debt in sucres, the total amount being 300.6 million sucres.

Since the Discount Bank was in receivership at the time, it was the former superintendent of banks, Fernando Guerrero, who agreed to put through that transaction, being authorized to do so by Article 147 of the General Banking Law.

The debt was paid, according to the documentation, because the credit of $400,000 was not privileged and was included on the Discount Bank's liquidation record.

The transaction was completed on 8 June 1990.

Deposited in Different Bank

In accordance with a power of attorney granted by the BCCI's top authorities in Luxembourg, S. Farcoq Azhar

and Tariq H. Quraishi, the $400,000 payment was deposited in the Consolidated Bank by their legal representative in Ecuador, Jose Joaquin Franco. The debt, collected in sucres (300.6 million sucres), was first deposited in a new account at the Consolidated Bank and later converted to dollars that were transferred to a BCCI account at the Bank of New York in New York.

Investigation Scheduled

Superintendent of Banks, Patricio Avila, gave assurances that there would be an investigation into the transaction agreement under which the Discount Bank paid $400,000 to the BCCI. After receiving the documentation from the committee members, Avila said that the case would be investigated and that Congress would be informed of the results on Friday.

Other Topics Discussed

During the appearance by Superintendent of Banks Patricio Avila, the committee investigating the laundering of dollars also discussed such topics as the proliferation of illegal financial middlemen and of individuals participating in the exchange of currency without authorization, something which, in the view of the deputies, facilitates the laundering of dollars obtained from drug trafficking.

The deputies asked the superintendent of banks to take the appropriate steps in that connection—that is, to close down such operations and prevent the individuals in question from continuing to engage in the exchange of currency.

* Police Recover Precursor Chemicals in Guayas

91WD1180Y Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 28 Aug 91 p 16

[Text] Agents from the Guayas Provincial Narcotics Department of Interpol [Ecuadorian Antidrug Police] have arrested four individuals, three of whom are employees of the Solvinsa [expansion not given] industrial firm. It was announced that they had been systematically stealing precursor chemicals that are used in refining cocaine.

The arrests occurred following a confidential investigation by the company involved, which reported to police that systematic thefts had been occurring at its facilities.

Four Under Arrest

Those under arrest include Perfecto Vera Robles, Carlos Espinoza Yagual, and Angel Intriago Macias, all employees of the Solvinsa firm. They stated under questioning that they had carried out the thefts with the complicity of Franklin Guerra Coello, a security guard employed by Wackenhut who was assigned to the chemical company in question.

Under questioning, the accused admitted guilt in connection with the illegal act and provided abundant details concerning the way they had carried out the crime.

Recovery of Stolen Chemicals

Following the respective investigations, Interpol's agents were able to identify the purchasers of the precursor chemicals stolen from the Solvinsa firm and recovered 10 55-gallon drums of the precursor chemical known as MEK [methyl ethyl ketone], 14 55-gallon drums of methanol, and five 55-gallon drums of butyl-glycol, all of them sealed. Also recovered were two 55-gallon drums of prepared thinner that had already been used.

Admitted Guilt

The accused told Interpol agents that although they had stolen the chemicals in question, they had not used them and it had been their intention not to refine cocaine but to sell the chemicals to hardware stores and other places that deal in products of that kind.

The police are engaged in an intense and exhaustive investigation to get to the bottom of this matter and, if they succeed, to punish those responsible.

The accused and the evidence have been turned over to the Fourth Police Superintendent, Ab. Gonzalo Sanchez Vasquez, who has initiated criminal proceedings.

Within the next few days, the individuals in question will be sent to the Social Rehabilitation Center's jail, where they will be held until the appropriate authorities are ready to proceed with legal action in this case.

* Further on Results of Money Laundering Probe

91WD1180X Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 17 Aug 91 p 9

[Text] The work being done by the special committee investigating the laundering of drug dollars in our country has had the desired effects, considering that the Monetary Board has repealed the regulations, dating from March and October 1989, which made it easier to commit that illegal act.

The chairman of that legislative committee, attorney Fernando Larrea, has expressed his satisfaction at the favorable results being achieved through the work of the legislators making up that investigating committee.

He also reiterated that the committee he heads would continue its work during the legislative period under way until it identified with crystal clarity the individuals or companies that are implicated in the crime of laundering money from the drug traffic.

Committee Report

The Roldosist legislator recalled that when the committee presented its first progress report to the then president of the National Congress, Edelberto Bonilla,

one of its recommendations had been to repeal the regulations issued by the Monetary Board in March and October, but that the board's president, Germanico Salgado, had ignored that request, using absurd arguments as his excuse.

Despite that, thanks to the persistence and work of the committee and following the appearance before it of spokesmen for the Association of Private Banks of Ecuador, Simon Pereira and others, the congressional body's recommendation that the said regulations facilitating the laundering of drug dollars in our country be repealed was accepted.

Repeal

Finally, one year after it was requested by the legislative committee and at the express request of the Association of Private Banks of Ecuador, which sent an official letter to Rodrigo Moscoso, the current president of that body, the committee's recommendation has been carried out.

In that context, the Monetary Board has issued the following regulation:

"Article 1—In Subparagraph f) of Article 1, Section I (Private Banking and Financial Entities in the Public Sector and the Private Sector), Chapter 1 (Commissions, Fees for Services, and Other Matters Related to Banking Operations), Title VIII (Commission and Fees for Services), Book I (Monetary-Credit Policy) of the Codification of Monetary Board Regulations, this sentence is to be deleted:

"Issuing checks denominated in dollars in exchange for the receipt of dollar banknotes."

Interpol To Investigate

The deputy representing the Ecuadorian Roldosist Party has also announced that within the next few days, acting under the authority of the Law on Psychotropic Substances and Narcotics, he will provide Interpol [Ecuadorian Antidrug Police] with a list of individuals who have engaged in foreign exchange transactions involving millions [currency not specified] in open violation of the Law on Psychotropic Substances and Narcotics so that that police organization can investigate the matter and determine their degree of responsibility.

Text of Regulation

Here is the text of the regulation issued by the Monetary Board:

"No. 750-91.

"The Monetary Board,

"Exercising its authority, issues the following regulation:

"Article 1—In Subparagraph f) of Article 1, Section I (Private Banking and Financial Entities in the Public Sector and the Private Sector), Chapter 1 (Commissions, Fees for Services, and Other Matters Related to Banking Operations), Title VIII (Commission and Fees for Services), Book I (Monetary-Credit Policy) of the Codification of Monetary Board Regulations, this sentence is to be deleted:

"Issuing checks denominated in dollars in exchange for the receipt of dollar banknotes.

"Article 2—This regulation shall take effect on this date without prejudice to its publication in the DIARIO OFICIAL.

"Given in Quito, 7 August 1991.

"Substitute President, "(signed) Pablo R. Better, "Minister of Finance and Public Credit.

"Secretary General, "(signed) Dr. Galo Recalde Fdez. S."

Peru

Officials Discuss Ecuadoran Border Dispute

PA2909140191 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1406 GMT 28 Sep 91

["Saturday's Topics Discussions" program hosted by Dennis Vargas Marin with Senator Enrique Bernales, member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Commission and member of the Consulting Commission of the Foreign Relations Ministry; General Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, member of the Consulting Commission of the Foreign Relations Ministry; Dr. Eduardo Severo Costa, member of the Consulting Commission of the Foreign Relations Ministry; and Dr. Andres Aramburu, dean of the Lima Bar Association]

[Text] [Vargas] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The peace and border treaty known as the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, was signed 29 January 1942 after the conflict with Ecuador, which we all remember. Since then, Ecuador has rejected this protocol and treated it with antipathy. In sum, the Rio de Janeiro Protocol was rejected in an attempt to disavow a treaty of this kind, which had been endorsed by guarantor countries such as the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

We say that some, not all, representatives of the Ecuadoran people have disavowed the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Periodically, particularly in January of each year, this issue becomes a political topic of critical discussion. This is what we want to debate today on this program, on the situation generated this month by the incursion of an Ecuadoran patrol in the border area of (Sambuiza). As a result of this incident, diplomatic representatives of both Peru and Ecuador moved swiftly to hold, not only a border meeting, but also a foreign ministers' meeting under the auspices of the United Nations. These meetings are aimed at ending this kind of incident, which, if not properly controlled, can lead to a more delicate situation, which no one at the present time wants.

The Peace and Border Treaty of Rio de Janeiro, known as the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, has a message of peace that we must all respect. In addition, it has a message of integration, a message that has to be interpreted toward the future. This is what we must recover today. Recently, to achieve this end, Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara and Defense Minister General Jorge Torres Aciego appeared before a secret meeting at the Senate, and as far as we know, they expressed different views and arguments on this issue. We believe that unity must prevail in dealing with this issue. I think that we must limit ourselves to discussing this issue, but obviously no one can defend what he does not know. The discussion of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is another topic that I would like to discuss on this program so that each Peruvian can learn more about it.

Ladies and gentlemen, we really want to know what the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is; how should Peru react regarding this protocol; what should we expect; and how should Ecuador react to this protocol. In addition, we want to know how to end this periodical political maneuvering in Ecuador to orchestrate a verbal and, at times, armed confrontation in the border area.

To this end, we have invited Senator Enrique Bernales, member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Commission and member of the Consulting Commission of the Foreign Relations Ministry; Gen. Edrago Mercado Jarrin, who is also a member of the Consulting Commission of the Foreign Relations Commission; and Dr. Eduardo Severo Costa, president of CPI [not further identified] and member of the Consulting Commission of the Foreign Relations Ministry.

Ladies and gentlemen, we begin this program with a statement by Senator Bernales. Good morning, welcome to the program. How are you?

[Bernales] Good morning and thank you for the invitation.

[Vargas] First of all, we would like to know why is there so much discussion about the Rio de Janeiro Protocol? Why have we come to this, when this issue should become less problematic over time? Instead, it should pave the way for possible peace and integration, thus reversing the order generated by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Why is the unity behind the Rio de Janeiro Protocol being replaced by confrontation, debates, discussion? What has happened?

[Bernales] Well, you have practically answered your own question. Unity must be gathered behind the protocol and not the persons and the steps they take. The permanent, consistent, essential, and most important thing is the principle, which defends the national sovereignty.

Borders are established through international treaties, which are absolutely intangible. A country defends its borders through enforcement of international treaties, as if it is defending its very existence. Thus, when a treaty establishing a border is in force and has been implemented, the parties cannot change their position and weaken such a treaty. National unity must be rallied behind the border established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

At this point, I would like to make a comparison. Regarding this issue, what is the national unity of Ecuador? First, to disavow the protocol, which it did in 1960 and has repeated 30 years later; second, to be able to fulfill its maximum aspiration, which is to take a very large strip of Peruvian territory. This will enable Ecuador to have access to the Amazon River, as well as to control a very rich area, given its potential resources of petroleum, gold, and wood.

What are the aspects of our relations with Ecuador? First, to consider that a border issue, which was pending for most of the last century, had been resolved by the protocol that established the borders and ordered the demarcation accordingly. Beyond this, the generous aspiration of Peru, implicitly stated in the independence message, is to achieve integration and cooperation. Therefore, things must not be confused here; there are no differences among Peruvians over the protocol. There may be differences over steps taken, which are secondary and unimportant. The most important and basic thing is to gather national unity behind the protocol. This is the position that I have endorsed, and I am very much encouraged that this was the clear message by the president of the Republic and the motion approved by the Senate. I think that this motion establishes guidelines, which, under these circumstances, must be considered as historical to strengthen national unity.

[Vargas] Senator Bernales, you were a harsh critic of the handling of the dispute in the border area by the current foreign minister, regarding the gentlemen's pact. Many people say that there is no such thing as a gentlemen's pact in diplomatic language. Can there be a gentlemen's pact, while other treaties and agreements—which must be the common denominator of diplomatic language—exist? Then, the question appears, were Senator Bernales and the Senate satisfied with the explanation by the foreign minister and the defense minister in that secret meeting? Did the foreign minister clarify what you previously stated, which was widely reported by the media?

[Bernales] Listen, I am going to tell you two things. Regarding the first part of your question, international law establishes so-called gentlemen's pacts, which are basically signed by allies. For example, the member countries of NATO have signed a series of gentlemen's pacts. The same happened during World War II. Regardless of the gentlemen's pact....

[Vargas, interrupting] Depending on the circumstances, can the gentlemen's pact be acceptable?

[Bernales] The gentlemen's pact is acceptable between countries sharing the same position, never when they have different views. Even if they have different views, there are oral agreements which—when supported by presidents or foreign ministers—have juridical effects.

This is why I opposed the gentlemen's pact. which I think was absolutely unacceptable to resolve a border....

[Vargas, interrupting] The gentlemen's pact would be analogous to a verbal agreement which has juridical effects.

[Bernales] That is correct. Regarding the second part of your question, let me tell you that I am fully satisfied with the results of that meeting, which are reflected in the motion issued by the Senate. This motion has a historical character, because it defends the Peruvian thesis and expresses a point of national unity, which definitely overcomes any differences.

[Vargas] What do you mean by this? Are you implying that Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara admitted his mistake and said that there was no reason to speak of a gentlemen's pact between two opposing views? Am I right?

[Bernales] A good journalist is one who tries to make politicians say more than they should. I am not, however, going to commit the sin of verbal incontinence this morning.

[Vargas] That is not the issue. It is a dialogue that must have its consequences. Why should we stop right in the middle, after having started?

[Bernales] This motion is very important. It will become clearer as I present each of the points: 1. The Protocol must come before the agreement; 2. The interpretation handed down by (Arbitrator Diaz Daguer) cannot be modified. Therefore, there is only one border line. There are not two, or three, or four; 3. The markers that do not exist must be placed, not repaired; and; 4. Something that is fundamental: The Senate reclaims its authority in defense and sovereignty and states, therefore, that it will agree with the Foreign Ministry in any effort or action taken to finish establishing the border. One can get no clearer than this.

[Vargas] Not even water is clearer. Is that participation going to be by action or by right, along with the efforts of the Foreign Ministry?

[Bernales] No, they must participate by right, because Article 80 of the Constitution so dictates.

[Vargas] Very well, Senator Bernales, but the Congress is using very different language. Fabio Alarcon, the president of the Congress of Deputies, proposed a plebiscite for the people of Ecuador to determine how to solve the territorial differences, although, for us, there is no differences, just for the Ecuadoreans. How do you interpret this reaction by the Ecuadoran Congress? Why would a chamber of representatives have to handle the issue in that way, disregarding protocol?

[Bernales] Well you see, that is their style. It should not surprise us, because it is a style or a way of acting. I have been reading all the news bulletins and the Ecuadoran press. You have no idea what some representatives have said and the names they call the Peruvian Armed Forces. There is a very strong, heated, and hostile language being used. May I say that I have great friends in Ecuador. People that have much more pacifying opinions and are more susceptible to finding positions of mutual understanding. Hence, I would prefer that our opinions not be conditioned by a verbosity that, in cases such as these, is far too passionate.

[Vargas] Now we turn to Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrin. How are you, general? Good morning.

[Mercado] Very well, thank you. Good morning.

[Vargas] How do you.... [pauses] You have participated very little in the debate about the incidents—because they are no more than incidents, even what happened on the border—that have occurred with Ecuador. You have not participated in the subsequent interventions of the foreign minister and his aids. This is why we have invited you here, and besides being a renowned geopolitician, you are a member of the Foreign Ministry Advisory Commission. This is why we have called....

[Bernales, interrupting] And a brilliant former minister of foreign affairs.

[Vargas] Yes, a brilliant former minister of foreign affairs. I should have stated that. An internationally recognized former foreign affairs minister. We would like to hear your opinion, which is still not entirely known. How do you see the present handling of this issue?

[Mercado] Let us discuss the meaning and the reason for the Ecuadoran infiltration at the Pachacutec Border Post, located between the Cusumaza-Bumbiza and Yaupi markers. First of all, why did not the Ecuadoran infiltration occur along the 78 km section that is not marked? Why does it occur precisely between the Cusumaza-Bumbiza and Yaupi markers? There are many reasons.

[Vargas] Excuse me, but are the Cusumaza-Bumbiza and Yaupi markers not within the 78 km section?

[Mercado] No, they are much more to the north.

[Vargas] There must be an explanation?

[Mercado] I am explaining precisely that. Why do they not infiltrate along the 78 km section? Because after 1981, after the incident of the false (Paquisha), the separation of forces was enforced. Along with that separation of forces, came the obligation to determine the precise location of the border posts through geodesic and geographic coordinates. That is, the (Paquisha Post) and the other Ecuadoran posts, as well as the Peruvian PV-1, PV-2, and PV-3 were precisely located after 1981, with their geographic and geodesic coordinates. Therefore, a provoked infiltration such as this one, with a clear objective within a systematic strategy of Ecuador, could not be conducted in that area because a new post would

be easy to detect. All these posts have their specific international and national geographic coordinates.

Why did this infiltration between two border markers take place? In the first place, one border marker—the Cusumaza-Bumbuiza border marker—was removed many years ago. Who removed that border marker?

[Vargas] Did Peru remove it?

[Mercado] No, it was Ecuador, because Ecuador has more access to that area than we do. In the second place, the location of the border posts is unknown at the international and national levels. Therefore, there is no way one can detect any infiltration, any gradual process of establishing a new border post, as there are no geographic specifications on the location of these border posts. Neither Ecuador nor Peru know the exact location of these posts, which can be changed in any direction.

On the other hand, there are no border markers between the Cusumaza border marker and the Yaupi border marker. Evidently, when the final demarcation was made, there was a disagreement between Ecuador and Peru. This is recorded in the 1948 documents that specify there are two interpretations: The Peruvian interpretation says the border of the Cusumaza-Bumbuiza border marker should follow the mountain ridge until it joins the Yaupi and Santiago border markers, as approved by the Brazilian arbiter Captain (Pierre Jarjiar). If the ridge does not end in the Yaupi, then a straight line should be drawn. That is the Peruvian interpretation.

The Ecuadoran interpretation is that the mountain ridge ends at the Cusumaza-Bumbuiza border marker, and therefore (Pierre Jarjiar) says the straight line runs from the Cusumaza border marker to the Yaupi border marker.

Then, why not accept that the infiltration occurred in that area? Why did this infiltration take place in July, and not in 1988, 89, 90, or 91? Why has it taken place precisely at this time? First of all, where, and then, when. It has taken place now, because we are six months—actually four months—from the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the protocol.

The current Ecuadoran administration will end in six months and it was weakened by the economic crisis and internal politics. Additionally, Ecuador will hold elections early in 1992. Thus, this infiltration means we are confronted with a systematic strategy of provoking incidents and attracting international attention to the fact that this protocol has not solved the conflict, that the [words indistinct] that Ecuador is experiencing. [passage indistinct]

There was a need to seek arbitration, and the arbitration detected a problem, as follows: According to the treaty, the demarcation line between the San Francisco Creek and the Yaupi and Santiago border markers should be a straight, direct line, following—as much as possible—the natural line. There is a natural line in the area, and that is the Condor Mountain Range, which is the (divortium acquarum) that separates the waters flowing into the Zamora River on one side and the Santiago River on the other side.

The Ecuadoreans claim that the discovery of a river—the (Senepa) River—invalidated that (divortium acquarum). That is incorrect, because in practice the [words indistinct] ruling, the photographic charts by the U.S. mission, and the topographic studies confirm the true existence and the Condor Mountain Range is the natural line that confirms the existence of the (divortium acquarum).

[Vargas] Allow me, General, you have not....

[Mercado, interrupting] I would like to conclude my remarks, as I am answering your question. That was the argument used by Ecuador to refuse to continue with the demarcation, which should have been the responsibility of the guarantors.

[Vargas] Excuse me, but was it only Ecuador's responsibility to place the border markers?

[Mercado] No, it was the responsibility of the guarantors. There is an article in the protocol that establishes that the guarantors of the protocol are the United States, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. The guarantors are in charge of compliance with the protocol.

[Vargas] Were the guarantors [words indistinct]?

[Mercado] Well....[pauses] you could....[pauses] we could have unilaterally placed the border markers, but that has no legal value.

[Vargas] At any rate, there was no interest on the Peruvian side of meeting the guarantors and demanding they comply with their arbitration task of placing the border marks.

[Mercado] Ecuador flatly and permanently refused to place those border marks. The guarantors of the protocol did not adopt a firm stand of demanding the placement of those border marks.

[Vargas] That is right. Friends, we now pause and we will return with Dr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa, whose opinion is very interesting, and our listeners are anxious to listen to him.

[Vargas] Now we turn to Eduardo Ferrero Costa. Dr. Ferrero, I believe that what has been said up to now is so very important, that it would be worthwhile to continue discussion on these issues. What do you, in particular, think about the demarcation and the lack of markers along those 78 km? Why have we taken so long, and still do not have the markers in place? It has been said that it cannot be done correctly unilaterally, so why did the guarantors not participate? How do you see this specific issue?

[Ferrero] Good morning. I believe that this issue is worth clarifying, so the public can have a clear picture of the situation, thus avoiding misinterpretations. Let us remember that the border protocol, or Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the Border Treaty between Peru and Ecuador is a valid treaty, signed in 1942 and approved by the legislatures of the two countries; with the participation of four American states as guarantors. Once this was finished, and the protocol took effect, a demarcation act was implemented in the field, where the border was drawn according to the protocol. This lasted until 1948, with the active participation of Ecuador and Peru.

In other words, the protocol went into effect. Whenever there were doubts anywhere along the border, during 1944 and 1945, there was a settlement process managed by a Brazilian arbitrator, accepted by Peru and Ecuador. This cleared up some pending points, among which was the Condor Mountain passage issue. The fact is that by 1948, 95 percent of the border between Peru and Ecuador had been established and identified with the markers. This is the first premise: The protocol has been implemented and has been expressly accepted by Peru and Ecuador.

Consequently, the present issue is that there are several sections of the border that are pending demarcation, not of the limits themselves, but just the placing of the markers to identify the established border. That is the problem. Peru has never accepted the opening of the whole protocol issue because of a specific demarcation problem along a small section of the border.

The specific question was: What has Peru done and why has it not placed the border markers? Peru cannot place them unilaterally, because there are demarcation rules, approved by Peru and Ecuador. If Peru places them on its own, Ecuador will not recognize their juridical value. That would be playing Ecuador's game, because Peru maintains that everything that is done must be according to the procedures established by the Border Treaty and Protocol of Rio de Janeiro.

[Vargas] The mechanism, then, is to insist on the participation of the guarantor countries and ensure Ecuador's acceptance.

[Ferrero] That is correct.

[Vargas] But if Ecuador has always refused, how can it be done?

[Ferrero] Ecuador always refused, but only regarding the missing markers. I repeat, because for Ecuador the majority of the....

[Vargas, interrupting] Wait a minute, we are talking about the missing markers....

[Ferrero, interrupting] If Ecuador refuses, then the only thing left to do is to resort to the guarantor countries, which are the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile and in agreement with the...

[Vargas, interrupting] That is what Peru and the governments at the time in power have not done.

[Ferrero] I do not think it is correct to say that Peru has not resorted to the guarantor countries. Peru has resorted to the guarantor countries on several occasions in the past. In this regard, the formal, specific statement made by the four guarantor countries in 1960 is quite significant. In the wake of Ecuador's absurd position that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol was void and invalid, the four guarantor nations issued a famous historical declaration in which they reiterated that the border agreement was in fact valid and that it could not be declared void unilaterally by one of the parties. The declaration added that Ecuador was bound to comply with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the guarantor nations acknowledged their responsibility by cooperating. Due to the current problem, Peru should use the mechanism established by the Protocol, that is, call on the guarantor nations to pressure Ecuador to fulfill its part by fixing the demarcation....[pauses] sorry, by placing the markers where the demarcation has already been fixed at that small 78 km area on the Condor Mountain. There are two small aspects left unsolved, one of which has to do with the same border problem; that is, the area between the Cusumaza-Bumbuiza marker and the Yaupi marker, which is more or less between 7 and 20 km long. Strictly speaking, this is the current problem, however, for Ecuador it appears to be a pretext to create a more serious situation.

[Vargas] Then it appears that the participation of the guarantor nations is essential in solving this problem. I should say, without the intervention of the guarantor nations, this problem will not be definitely solved.

[Vargas] Senator Bernales, another issue we cannot leave untouched in this discussion is related to the security zone. The foreign minister, when it was disclosed or we became aware of the border incident, quickly announced that a security zone had been created, or would be created. What is your opinion on this? Is it necessary? Is it appropriate?

[Bernales] Definitely not. I totally agree with what has been said by Edgardo and Eduardo. To try to introduce new ingredients, new concepts into a protocol that is more than two thirds executed would not facilitate proper execution of the protocol. First of all, our efforts are being made in a bilateral process. If this is not enough, we should complete the border marking with the presence and active participation of its guarantors.

I have what could be called a working hypothesis: Ecuador's penetration through that zone is done chiefly, among other objectives, to require us to establish a security zone. Why? Because if Peru accepts a security zone, under any pretext, then we are practically establishing at the border area, with its marked limits, a situation where we could eventually assimilate that security zone or turn it into a border zone. It is a way of establishing border limits between one country and

another and is very different from a protocol that marks border up against border. In other words, border setting is done either by means of a line or zone. In the security zone you might find contraband or illegal activities. In an area with no established border such things are possible. In sum, this could be the first objective.

As the second objective, let us assume that Ecuador penetrates Peru, and we are so naive that we react by turning the area into a security zone. Ecuador then knows what it has to do later in the Condor mountain range or in Lagartococha. It infiltrates Peru again, and in return gets another security zone in the Condor mountain range. It infiltrates Lagartococha, and we have another security zone. Eventually we will have the whole Peru- Ecuador border turned into a security zone. What will Peru have gained?

But the most serious aspect of this is Ecuadoran pretention. I believe we must be quite firm and steadfast. This is a national issue we are dealing with; therefore, our position should be that any security zone will be firmly established as Peruvian territory. In other words, between the Peruvian understanding of the Diaz-Diazdiariar decision, which is the only one Peru should acknowledge, and Ecuador's policy line, stated in the 1984 act. Now, Ecuador would like to have the rules establishing the security zone fall somewhere between these two decisions. That is Peruvian territory.

I want to end my answer by saying that it is consistent with the international definition of security zone. I have a UN text that says: A security zone is an area that extends on both sides of borders or disputed zones. It implies a cease-fire and disarmament and an agreement not to rearm. Normally it is under the control of military observers. The security zone is established on both sides of the border, which has been defined or is to be defined in an equal manner. That is, equal extension of both borders, aside from geographical variations. How can we accept a security zone on Peruvian territory? That would be absurd.

[Vargas] And less when there is no zone under dispute.

[Bernales] Absolutely.

[Costa] May I?

[Vargas] Very briefly, Dr. Costa.

[Costa] Yes, I will be brief. I only want to say that the important thing about the agreement signed between the Peruvian and Ecuadoran foreign ministers was the attainment of a detente of the troops. This is the first point of the agreement. The idea was to separate the troops who were too close and who might have clashed with one another. This was achieved. The rest of the points included in the agreement are much more delicate and complex and deserve to be dealt with in more detail. There is no time for such a discussion, however.

[Unidentified person] No, no, no, but...

(Vargas, interrupting] You will tell us what you think on the security zones when your turn comes.

[Costa] The important thing is that the first objective, the detente of the troops, has been reached

[Vargas] Right. Separation of the troops.

[Costa] Separation of patrols that were in plain sight of one another. This important objective has been reached. This agreement must be seen as a temporary one, not permanent. The permanent, the fundamental point is the Protocol of Rio, the juridical framework that cannot be ignored in any way.

[Vargas] Right. Gentlemen guests, I will now ask you to put on your earphones. We will invite to this debate Dr. Andres Aramburu Menchaca, dean of the Lima Bar Association and international law professor. Good morning, Dr. Aramburu.

[Aramburu] Good morning, friend. How are you?

[Vargas] How are you getting along?

[Aramburu] Very well, thanks.

[Vargas] I have a specific question for you. Does the security zone being mentioned these days weaken the Rio Protocol? If so, how? Do we have to admit such a weakness at this time?

[Aramburu] I agree entirely with Professor Ferrero's opinion. If the security zone is established in Peruvian territory, it is obvious it would weaken the Rio Protocol. This would be a concession that I think is unacceptable. I have said on several occasions that a security zone is inconvenient, unless the zone is established as it should be. Peruvian troops would be withdrawn to their own territory but based on a line. Ecuadoran troops would be pulled back behind the same line, but within their own territory. The line that will serve for these withdrawals cannot be other than the one specified by the Rio Protocol. If this line is not respected, it is obvious that the Protocol would be violated and Peru should not accept such a violation.

[Vargas] Dr. Aramburu, what do you think about the way this subject has been handled by Ecuador? Has it handled legally?

[Aramburu] As I have said on numerous occasions, I do not attach any importance to this situation. These are diplomatic and strategic skirmishes that we are used to. More than 49 years have passed since the Rio Protocol was signed. There have been countless incidents of this same type. Why? Because the Ecuadoran people have been poisoned by what I have described as the war of the maps. The people have been led to believe that all of Loreto Department belongs to Ecuador. Consequently, any agreement stating that Loreto is not a part of Ecuador would mean disaster for any Ecuadoran Government that might accept it. All of these deliberately

provoked skirmishes and incidents are pure internal politics with the elections in mind.

[Vargas] Dr. Aramburu, it is no less important that the Tumbes and Piura primary school students use an adulterated map. The notebooks used in these places are also wrong. Something must be done regarding this war of the maps.

[Aramburu] But who is to blame if the Tumbes and Piura primary school students have Ecuadoran notebooks? The Ecuadoran or Peruvian authorities?

[Vargas] I am speaking in a local framework. This is why I am asking for your opinion. The government will have to do something through the Ministry of Education.

[Aramburu] I think the Peruvian authorities responsible for such practices deserve a severe reprimand.

[Vargas] Which authorities? The minister of education?

[Aramburu] The zone's prefect, first of all. The regional authorities should have collected all those notebooks immediately and replaced them with Peruvian notebooks in which a correct map appears. We cannot participate in a ridiculous war of maps.

[Vargas] Do you think this should be taken calmly and handled diplomatically?

[Aramburu] We must be attentive and not permit anything to weaken the Rio Protocol. At present, the incident might be regarded as settled with the statements made by the guarantors.

[Vargas] Correct.

[Aramburu] Their statements, and those made by the United States and Argentina. It is foolish to think a more delicate situation might arise from this incident.

[Vargas] No, no, no. No one thinks or expects this to happen. But we must take advantage of the willingness of the guarantors to ask them to participate in placing the boundary markers. They should demand that Ecuador respect the Rio Protocol and participate in the placing of the boundary markers.

[Aramburu] I fully agree with you. That is what Peru should do. The guarantors have demonstrated their willingness to play their role, particularly in 1960, when Ecuador unilaterally reported the treaty and was severely censured by the guarantors. That was the sense of the communique. Later, in the statement that the four guarantors made after the OAS meeting following the [words indistinct] incident, they should have told Ecuador that it makes no sense to go on poisoning the Ecuadoran people with this animosity against Peru, which will pass in six or eight months, when a new election is held in Ecuador.

[Vargas] Dr. Aramburu, as usual, our recognition of your continued participation.

[Aramburu] Thanks. Let it be clearly understood that I agree with Dr. Ferrero and Gen. Mercado.

[Vargas] It is now Gen. Mercado's turn. Ecuador says it will ask for UN support to settle the disagreement with Peru. Is it proper to resort to the United Nations? Can the United Nations do anything to settle this problem, considering that guarantors already exist?

[Mercado] This is part of Ecuador's strategy. First they provoke a tense situation by sending a patrol into Peruvian territory. Then they fire up international public opinion. Finally, they resort to international organizations. Consequently, the Peruvian and Latin American people should be informed as of now that the Ecuadoran president will go to the United Nations in the next few days and that he will surely devote some paragraphs of his speech to invite UN participation, arguing that this treaty is inexecutable and invalid because it was enforced by force of arms. In the 1981 conflict, Ecuador called on the OAS to intervene. Top Ecuadoran leaders said, Peru's military victory nothwithstanding, that Ecuador had attained a diplomatic victory because for the first time they had taken the problem to the OAS. Although the statement was ambiguous, in the background there was a reference to the guarantor countries. At international forums, Ecuadoreans always bring up the participation of the United States, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina as friendly countries, not as guarantor countries. In other words, they always try, as part of their strategy, to weaken the Protocol, something unacceptable. They can resort to the United Nations and the OAS. For Peru, however, the fundamental forum is determined by the agreement. And this agreement stipulates that the guarantors of the Protocol are four countries, and it is these countries that must settle controversies and disagreements. This is no obstacle to our taking very firm and effective diplomatic action at the United Nations, the OAS, and all international forums because we defend a fair cause and compliance with the agreement. In addition, the agreement did not take a single inch of territory from Ecuador. The agreement confirmed possession of land to which Peru has had a claim for centuries. Ecuador has never been at the headwaters of the navigable Amazon region rivers. So, the agreement only confirmed a secular Peruvian possession of Peruvian territory and the Amazon region.

[Bernales] Allow me to interrupt you and act as a parliamentarian would, Mercado.

[Vargas] Yes, Senator. You have the floor.

[Bernales] For the public, what Edgardo has said is very important. In connection with this, I would like to read Article 5 of the Protocol, which says: The participation of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will continue until the definitive demarcation of the borders between Peru and Ecuador has been completed. This protocol and its implementation will be guaranteed by the four countries mentioned at the beginning of this article. This article is extremely clear.

[Aramburu] May I? I agree completely, but I would like to add something. Article 7 of the Protocol complements the previous one and goes like this: Any doubt or disagreement on the execution of this Protocol will be settled as soon as possible by the sides with the help of the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

[Mercado] This means that these countries are not mediators, but guarantors. They are juridically committed to the final execution of the Protocol. Consequently, they cannot—as they did in their latest communique—simply offer their good offices.

[Vargas] When does the Protocol end?

[Mercado] Any number of countries can offer their good offices.

[Bernales] The good offices are only to bring the sides together. Then each of the sides goes its own way. In this case they have to participate...

[Mercado, interrupting] They have legal responsibility.

[Vargas] When will the Protocol come to an end?

[Bernales] When the demarcation of the border is completed. Sorry. The execution of the Protocol means that all boundary markers have been placed. The Protocol itself never terminates.

[Mercado] The Ecuadoran strategy is very clear. If we study the recent statements by the foreign minister and many international statements we can see that they have referred to other international organizations, such as the Group of Eight. So they want to take Peru out of the juridical framework, something Peru cannot accept because any attempt at taking us out of the juridical framework will weaken Peru's stand.

[Vargas] Dr. Costa. In the end, we all have understood that the Rio Protocol must be publicized, particularly Articles 5 and 7. To what extent?

[Costa] At all levels within the country, schools, universities, the media, and magazines. The Rio Protocol put an end to the border issue between Peru and Ecuador for good. Peru will defend it.

[Aramburu] Also, there must be aggressive diplomatic participation.

[Costa] The Protocol is the juridical framework. I want to reiterate what Gen. Mercado and Bernales have said. Ecuador attempts to take the border issue out of the framework of the Rio Protocol. Peru's rightful position is that whatever happens in relation to the border with Ecuador must be included in the juridical framework of the Protocol, which establishes the mechanisms and procedures to settle any conflict. Ecuador should not attempt to exceed the Protocol's framework and take this issue to the OAS or the United Nations, which do not have jurisdiction to settle the border problem between Peru and Ecuador. Juridically speaking, such a situation is completely defined in the Rio Protocol.

[Vargas] We will pay close attention to what Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja says tomorrow at the United Nations.

[Costa] Day after tomorrow.

[Vargas] The Peruvian foreign minister will reply on 1 October at the UN General Assembly.

[Costa] All I want to add—because the Peruvian people practice and say it—is Tumbes, Jaen, and Vainas, not by a long shot.

[Aramburu] I would like to add something on the need for publicity. At the institute, we will hold a workshop on 9, 10, and 11 October for professors of history and geography on the Rio Protocol.

Senate Supports Government

PA2809160291 Lima Global Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] At a secret Senate session on the evening of 26 September to discuss the border conflict with Ecuador, harmony and national unity prevailed over political trends, said Senate President Felipe Osterling.

[Begin recording] [Osterling] The senators unanimously approved an order of the day motion to adopt the agreement I described. The fourth and final paragraph of the agreement states that the Senate concurs with the Peruvian Foreign Ministry in every effort and step it takes to finish marking the remaining stretches of the Ecuadoran border and to achieve the highest levels of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Times like these require national unity. On this occasion unity has been achieved by all political parties, as stated by their outstanding spokesmen and by Fernando Belaunde Terry, former president and senator-for-life, who made a speech that was not only lovely but full of meaning and worthy of his stature as a statesman.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the foreign and defense ministers; were their actions legal?

[Osterling] I believe so. I believe the foreign minister, particularly, who has conducted these negotiations, has attempted to safeguard the country's interests.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez' speech at the UN General Assembly on 30 September?

[Osterling] It is my hope that Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja's [as heard] 30 September UN speech which, I understand, will deal with the Peruvian issue, will be made with the greatest circumspection and calmness. Our people do not need to embark on an arms race; they need peace. [end recording]

Defense Minister Comments

PA2709151291 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Report on news conference with Defense Minister General Jorge Torres Aciego with unidentified reporters; place and date not given]

[Text] After describing the Ecuadoran position toward the border conflict with Peru as unacceptable, Defense Minister Jorge Torres Aciego pointed out that the only protocol in force is the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Constitution expert Dr. Alberto Ruiz shares this opinion. Both of them rejected the validity of the 1829 Guayaquil Treaty that Ecuadoran authorities have invoked.

[Begin recording] [Torres] No, for us, the Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Borders of Rio de Janeiro is the only protocol on which we base our border with the fraternal country of Ecuador.

[Reporter] What is the situation in the area where there was friction? Have the forces really withdrawn from this specific area?

[Torres] At this time, the forces are where they were prior to the 17 July infiltration of Ecuadoran troops. They have already withdrawn; our forces and Ecuadoran forces occupy their previous positions.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, this conflict, invasion, or incursion by Ecuadoran elements takes place periodically. What can the Peruvian Government do to solve this problem once and for all?

[Torres] I believe that one way for us to avoid such problems would be to comply with all parts of the protocol and precisely define all sites along our 1,600 km border.

[Reporter] Has there been a need to deploy Peruvian troops, for example, to the Bagua area, and areas that are close to the border?

[Torres] We have deployed no troops. The Armed Forces Joint Command has already said this in a communique. We have deployed no troops. We have not.

[Reporter] The Joint Command therefore agrees with government efforts to solve this problem through political means?

[Torres] The Foreign Relations and Defense Ministries are coordinating efforts to tackle this conflict. Thus, the government is coordinating efforts to solve the border problem. [end recording]

Deputy Garcia Comments

PY2809202491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1916 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (ANDINA)—Today Oswaldo Garcia Monteblanco, chairman of the Defense and Internal Order Committee of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, stated: "Above and beyond partisanship, we Peruvians have joined efforts and determination on the subject of the border issue with Ecuador, and today we are more united than ever before."

The deputy stressed that Peru is a peace-loving country, adding: "The Armed Forces that we have in order to cope with any attempted aggression are operational, highly capable, and their morale is high."

He stated that the country should be armed and have the defensive capability to deal with any contingency, which hopefully will not come up.

On the Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed on 29 January 1942, Deputy Garcia said: "We Peruvians already have made our position on the subject quite clear, and there is nothing further to be discussed. Everything that had to be said has been said, and now all we have to do is comply with it."

Garcia also reported that beginning 3 October his committee will study Deputy Raul Pereyra's bill on salary increases for Armed Forces and police personnel.

He added that his committee has obtained the Economy Committee's input to prepare comparative graphs that will help them avoid burdening the national treasury or undermining the economic stability program and the anti-inflationary struggle. New sources of funds are being sought to accomplish this.

Senator Comments on Proposed Plebiscite

PA2809161791 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Senator Enrique Bernales stated on 27 September that Peru and its legitimate rights will not be affected by the results, if any, of a plebiscite proposed by Ecuadoran Congress President Fabian Alarcon on Ecuador's territorial claims. Bernales added that such a proposal shows Ecuador is seeking popular support for its handling of the issue.

[Begin Bernales recording] I believe this proposal for a plebiscite seeks a solution to an international dispute—if it may be called a dispute—through internal means. A plebiscite is an important mechanism for consulting the people. It will not, however, at all affect the essence, form, or the effects of the bilateral agreement that was signed.

The Rio de Janeiro Protocol is a treaty that has been implemented. It cannot be modified through a unilateral plebiscite. Therefore, I believe this proposal, which is already being rejected internationally, is just a means to seek more internal support.

I am sure the Ecuadoran president is aware of the fact that the issues pending with regard to the border markings ordered by the protocol cannot be solved by that means, but rather by implementing the protocol and by

the mutual compensation the protocol establishes once the border is marked. [end recording]

State of Emergency Extended in Several Areas

PY2809180891 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1652 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (ANDINA)—In accordance with decrees published today in the official gazette EL PERUANO, the state of emergency, which entails the suspension of constitutional guarantees, has been extended in several Peruvian provinces.

The state of emergency has been extended for a 60-day period in Lima Department, Callao Province, and Cajamarca Province in Cajamarca Department. The measure also affects Ucayali Department, Ucayali Province in Loreto Department, and Puerto Inca Province in Huanuco.

Effective today, the state of emergency has been extended for 30 days in the Provinces of Azangaro, Sandia, Carabaya, and Melgar in Punto Department; the Provinces of Chanchamayo and Satipo; and the districts of Ulcumayo and Junin in Junin Province.

The measure also includes the districts of Andamarca in Concepcion Province; Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca in Huancayo Province; San Pedro de Cajas, Palca, and Hausahuasi in Tarma Province; and Monobamba in Jauja Province, Junin Department.

Finally, the state of emergency has also been extended in the districts of Huachon and Paucartambo in Pasco Province and Chontabamba, Oxapampa, and Villa Rica in Oxapamba Province, Pasco Department.

The measure goes into effect today in all these districts, where the Armed Forces have been charged with keeping internal order under control.

Guyana

Deadline Set for Posting Voters List

FL2709221491 Bridgetown CANA in English
1347 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 27, CANA—Guyana's preliminary voters list must be put up for scrutiny in more than 700 registration divisions scattered across the country by Saturday, Lance Ferreira, the elections commission's secretary, has said. Commission Chairman Rudy Collins on Thursday signed an order to authorise the posting of the list and this has been served on commissioner of national registration, Ronald Jacobs, Ferreira said.

"The final voters list must be put up on two registration centres in every polling division by Saturday," Ferreira told CANA. "Each registrar in those divisions has to put up two copies of the list on those buildings."

The dissolution of Parliament is set for Monday and President Desmond Hoyte has three months to call general elections, due by December 31 this year. Hoyte indicated this week that the elections date would be announced shortly.

The order signed by Collins instructs Jacobs to prepare a preliminary list with the names, serial numbers, and addresses of voters, a non-residents electors roll with overseas embassy staff, their spouses, and children eligible to vote. A copy of the list will be put up at the impressive city hall and the state-run National Registration Centre in Georgetown. Opposition parties would have 28 days to file claims and objection to the list.

A source close to the elections commission told CANA that 16,000 names from the list "cannot be accounted for." The source said that the discovery was made by the two computer experts retained by the commission during routine internal checks. Collins had promised not to publish the list if seriously flawed, the source said.

Parliament Dissolved; Elections Needed in 90 Days

FL2809170891 Bridgetown CANA in English
1648 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 28, CANA—President Desmond Hoyte dissolved the Guyana parliament Saturday, setting the stage for general elections within 90 days as required under the Constitution.

"Now that the preliminary voters list will be published tomorrow and the way is clear for us to proceed to national elections, I have this evening signed an order dissolving parliament tomorrow ... Saturday, September 28, 1991," Hoyte said in address to the nation Friday night.

Opposition parties have opposed posting of the preliminary list Saturday without a special sample test of its accuracy proposed to the elections commission but successfully opposed by ruling People's National Congress (PNC) nominees on the commission.

In his address Hoyte repeated assurances that he has taken the necessary steps to ensure transparent and fair elections, listing electoral reforms implemented amidst opposition charges of irregularities in past polls and fears about the coming elections.

"I reiterate my profound belief that any government of Guyana should be freely elected, because, in my view, the sustainable development of our country can only be maintained in a truly democratic society," the Guyana leader said. "It is for this reason, apart from my personal commitment to the democratic ethic, that I have done everything possible to make our electoral processes transparent so that forthcoming elections will be, and will be seen to be, in keeping with the norms of fairness and due regularity."

Hoyte will be leading the People's National Congress into elections for the second time, since assuming office after the death in 1985 of Forbes Burnham, who led the government since 1964.

Since 1985 Hoyte has abolished or restricted controversial electoral practices such as overseas and proxy voting, and in the past year initiated legislation to facilitate official foreign election observer missions, and expand the membership and powers of the elections commission. Hoyte also satisfied opposition demands by replacing the old elections commission chairman with opposition nominee Rudy Collins and agreed to preliminary counting of votes at the place of poll.

He told the nation Friday night that if the elections commission sees it necessary, the ruling party would agree to the use of metal ballot boxes, of ballot papers printed and numbered overseas, and to the establishment of an "elections command centre."

After an attempt last year to extract a voters list from the national register was plagued by computer errors, the Hoyte government introduced legislation for special house to house enumeration to be conducted to compile a new list for the elections, then constitutionally due by May this year.

The government, over opposition protests, then introduced constitutional amendments to prolong the life of parliament to September 30 this year at the latest, insisting the time was needed for the registration and compilation process.

The opposition proposed that Trinidad political scientist Selwyn Ryan run a sample test of the list to assess its accuracy prior to publication but publication was eventually ordered by the chairman of the commission after an impasse in which PNC nominees said enough tests had been done.

Hoyte did not deal at length with the standoff Friday, saying "as I understand the matter, there were several problems of one kind or another, but it appears that these have been overcome." Referring to the 28-day period starting Saturday in which claims for inclusion of names or objections against names on the list can be made, Hoyte urged that eligible persons use the opportunity to ensure that they are in a position to vote.

"Unless your name is on the voters list, you will not be able to vote. I appeal to every person who is eligible to vote to check the preliminary voters list to ensure that his or her name has been included," he said, adding that relatives, friends, and neighbours should be urged to register if their names were omitted.